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A Comprehensive and Authentic Account.

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The Battle of Thursday, May 5.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.,

TODD'S TAVERN, Va., Sunday, May 8, 1864.—The details of the wonderful three day's battle of the Wilderness, which closed last night just as the blood-red sun went down behind the margin of the Rapidan, will have given you some idea of the labyrinth of action through which its course ran, and the maze of tactics out of which it was envolved; but the battle of the Wilderness must remain, for the present, undescribed, for the reason that it is really indescribable. I remember a pregnant observation of General Rosecrans, that with us war is only "bush-wacking on a large scale." Now, if this is true of the kind of ground on which many of our battles have been fought, the analogy holds still more forcibly in the wild, tangled pine woods in whose thickets and along whose margins the prodigious Indian fight of Thursday, Friday, and Saturday raged.

No man can claim that he saw this battle, and although undoubtedly it had a line and formation of its own, it would puzzle even the commanding General to lay it down on the map. There is something horrible, yet fascinating, in the mystery shrouding this strangest of battles ever fought—a battle which no man could see, and whose progress could only be followed by the ear. It is, beyond a doubt, the first time in the history of war, that two great armies have met, each with at least two hundred and fifty pieces of artillery, and yet placed in such circumstances as to make this vast engine ry totally useless. Not a score of pieces were called into play in the whole affair, and I may mention it as a fact strikingly illustrative of this battle, that out of the three thousand wounded in the hospitals of Hancock's command alone, not one of the wounds is a shell wound. In like manner our cavalry has been totally useless, as cavalry. In all their engagements the men have been compelled to dismount and to fight on foot, and the horse, except for locomotive, has been a hindrance rather than a help. In such circumstances, in the utter impossibility of manœuvering of effecting any grand combination, the difficulty of generalship is enormously increased. *It will also be refered, from the circumstances* in which the battle of the Wilderness was fought, that it was quite impossible for it to be decisive in its results.

The combat lasted three days, but it might have been prolonged a fortnight longer, and still have left the issue undecided. Now that it is ended by the by the withdrawal of the enemy, though we are hardly justified in calling the result a *victory* in the positive sense of the word, yet, if it be considered that the enemy was signally foiled in the purpose with which he sought battle in the Wilderness, that he was compelled to fall back, discomfited, and that we are in vigorous pursuit, under circumstances that gave us the shorter line of advance on Richmond, even the most cautious and skeptical will admit the gross and scope of the action to be a most substantial advantage to our arms.

When Grant, on Wednesday night and Thursday morning, threw his army across the Rapidan at Germania and Ely's Fords, the labor of a twelvemonth was brought to nought. The chief consideration that the enemy's fortified position was turned, prompted the flanking movement on the enemy's right rather than on his left, was, doubtless, that a successful movement by the former direction would uncover for us water communications by Aquia Creek and Urbana—an advantage not to be overlooked, and, indeed, indispensable in any protracted march toward Richmond.

The disadvantage is that the line of march southward from the points of crossing leads through a region in which no General would seek to fight a battle. I mean, of course, the "Wilderness," a wild tract of barren country, overspread with a thick growth of stunted pine, extending from Chancellorsville up to Mine Run. By changing front by the right, Lee had it in his power, using the Orange and Chancellorsville turnpike and the Orange and Chancellorsville plank-road, to strike us at right angles.

The only escape would be to make our passage of the Rapidan a sruprise—a conception which was very happily carried out. The march to the river having been made during the night of Wednesday, Thursday morning found the whole army planted safely on the south side of the Rapidan, all well in hand. So complete indeed seems to have been the surprise, that even after the whole army had passed the river, our signal officers reported the Rebels still busy on their works on the Rapidan.

But, of course, it was not long before Lee became fully aware of the situation, and he promptly changed front, and pushed out to strike us by the two roads already named, which, as you will observe, run from west to east, and strike the road on which we must advance (the Germania and Chancellorsville plank road) precisely at right angles. This was a masterly movement, for it obliged Grant to halt, form line of battle, and dispose his force in such a way as to cover the fords, by which all our teams were yet to pass, and which it was absolutely necessary to keep open in order to preserve our line of communication.

This, then, was how it came, strategically, that we were compelled to fight the battle of the Wilderness—an encounter which I am very sure both General Grant and General Meade would gladly have avoided, had it been possible to do so. This much credit at least is due to General Lee, whose manœuvre was one of great boldness and rapidity. Whether General Lee intended merely to delay our advance and gain time for the new combinations necessitated by our successful crossing of the Rapidan, or whether he chose this line as one on which to try the gage of a decisive battle, in the hope of defeating us in the same way as he did in the same region (Chancellorsville) at the same period of last year, is a question which I have no means of determining, although the desperate vigor of the three days' attack would give strong color to the probability of the latter design. And it must be confessed his advantages were great. He crowded us into a restricted triangle, densely wooded, with few roads, which we know imperfectly, and with the whole of our vast trains yet to be brought over the river. On the other hand the enemy know the country; with fifty thousand men he could here do as much as we with a hundred thousand, and he had the strong line of Mine Run six miles in his rear, to fall back upon in case of a repulse. When I say that after three days' fight, in which he with desperate fury threw himself repeatedly against every point of our line—right, left and centre—in the hope of breaking through and rolling us up, he has been compelled to retire discomfited, the sum and substance of the story is told.

Thursday morning found Warren's Corps (the 5th) at Old Wilderness Tavern, on the Germania and Chancellorsville plank-road, five miles south of the ford, and Sedgwick in his rear, on the same road, and extending down to the river. Hancock's Corps, on the same day crossed the river, at Ely's Ford, five or six miles further down the river, under orders to move to Shady Grove Church. Burnside's Corps was to remain behind for twenty-four hours at Culpeper, and then join the main column. The manœuvre of the enemy compelled General Meade to form line of battle north and south, and this was done about a mile west of the Germania plank-road and parallel to it, Sedgwick's corps forming the right and resting on the river at Germania Ford, and Warren joining his left. Finding the enemy was determined to make a stand here, the order of Hancock to move to Shady Grove Church was countermanded, and he was directed to diverge by what is called the "Brock road," swing around, come up and form the left of the line.

The disposition above given will have shown that there must be for a considerable time a great interval between our centre (Warren) and our left (Hancock)—an interval which could only be filled by Gen. Hancock swinging round and connecting with Warren. The attempts of the enemy were mainly directed to getting possession of the plank-road, and planting himself between the two halves of the army. In this he was completely foiled, for Warren and Sedgwick held the front firmly until Hancock in the afternoon arrived and completed the line. This was not done without severe loss, especially on the part of Warren, two of whose divisions, namely, those of Wadsworth and Griffin, lost each a third of its numbers.

From Cancellorsville, where Hancock had bivouacked on Thursday night, he advanced to the intersection of Brock road and the Orange and Chancellorsville plank-road, where he found Getty's Division of the 6th Corps. Forming line of battle he attacked at 4 o'clock, and fought very severely until 8, engaging Hill's Corps. The enemy held a strong position behind improvised breastworks, and was already formed in line of battle, while Hancock had great difficulty in getting in as he was marching by the flank to mass, but he stoutly held his position at the cross-roads, from which all the efforts of the enemy could not drive him.

The engagements of Thursday were so far successful that they defeated the purpose of the enemy to advance up the Orange road and penetrate between Hancock and Warren. It was, however, only by the utmost skill and vigor that this was effected, for had the Rebels been able to penetrate a mile further they would have acieved their end.

The Battle of Friday, May 6.

Unwilling to remain on the defensive, General Grant, on Thursday night, ordered a general attack along the whole line for 5 o'clock the next morning. Burnside, who had been hitherto in reserve was ordered in, and Hancock, who, as was realized, had a severe part to perform, was strengthened by four divisions taken from the 5th and 6th Corps, so that he now commanded nearly one half of the army.

Promptly at the hour the flame of battle burst forth all along the line, which, from Sedgwick's right to Hancock's left, had an extent of about seven miles.

On the right Sedgwick attacked, engaging Ewell, who, however, showed a strong front. The two divisions Warren has left, namely, those of Griffin and Crawford, badly handled yesterday, content themselves with repulsing the rebel attack. Wadsworth, connecting with Hancock's right, puts forth a desperate valor, leads in person several charges at the head of his division, has two horses shot under him, and is then himself shot in the head and left in the hands of the enemy, but whether dead or alive is not yet known. Burnside, somewhat tardy, is only skirmishing as yet, and has had no serious business. Hancock, on the left, attacked promptly at five o'clock, and gallantly drove the enemy about a mile and a half, taking the Rebel line of rifle pits and five colors.

In their turn the rebels attack vigorously, and the ammunition of Hancock's men being exhausted, they are forced back to their original line at 11 o'clock. The enemy even turns the extreme left, formed by Frank's brigade of Barlow's division, which broke in considerable confusion down the road. This, however, was promptly repaired, and the enemy prevented from following up his advantage. After this all remained quiet with Hancock until 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Hitherto Hancock had met only the Corps of Hill, but at four in the afternoon, Longstreet's Corps, which had marched twenty-five miles to get into the fight, came up, and Lee prepared to hurl the main weight of his force, with a view of doubling up our left flank, and rolling us back on the enemy. The rebel attack was made at precisely four, and was made in four lines, the left on the plank road. It was marked by the greatest vigor, and succeeded in breaking our lines. Part of our breastworks got fire, and a portion of the 3d and 4th Divisions broke Gibbon's Division, was, however, promptly formed in rear of the break.

The brigade of Carroll (who conducted himself with distinguished gallantry, and though shot through the arm, would not leave the field,) forming by the left; the brigade of Brooks by the right. This was effectual in checking the Rebel advance, and after forty-five minutes of most desperate fighting, the crisis had passed. The heroism and skill of Hancock, and the valor of his command, had saved our army. Falling on the left, the rebels repeated the usual tactics by a night assault on our right, and they succeeded in rolling up the brigade of General T. Seymour, who was himself captured, but the break did not extend to the other portions of the line, and though some confusion was inseparable from a night assault, the rebels had gained nothing after all.

The rebels expended their utmost strength in the battle of Friday, and failed to accomplish any decisive results. It was obvious that they were in very great strength, for they showed a full line along our whole front, extending beyond our right, and overlapping our left.

Skirmishes of Saturday, May 7th.

It was, therefore, difficult on Friday night to say whether the enemy w'ld resume the attack or retire. In the case of the former alternative, a new and stronger line, considerably contracted, was selected on Friday evening. The attack, however, was not resumed in the morning, and reconnoissances and skirmishes were made during the day along the whole line, though developing on the part of the enemy a strong skirmish line, left little doubt that the main portion of his army was retiring.

In this state of facts, General Grant formed the determination of throwing forward this army by a rapid night march toward Spottsylvania. Accordingly a march of fifteen miles was made during the night, and this morning finds the whole army massed at Todd's Tavern. We shall doubtless, to-day, feel forward toward Spottsylvania Court House, where we shall probably find the enemy in position.

Although we have no reliable returns of our losses in the three days' fight, it is probable they will reach 15-000. The loss of the enemy cannot vary much from that figure, and we have taken 2000 prisoners.

The Battle of Sunday, May 8

Near Spottsylvania Court House, Va, Monday, May 9—2 P M.—I have this morning returned from our advanced line of battle, which lies within two and a half miles of Spottsylvania Court House, the enemy confronting in force. Our army reached this position yesterday morning, Warren's corps having the advance, and heavy fighting took place during the day. It was hoped that we could have reached Spottsylvania before the enemy would be able to make that point, but in the footrace which the two armies ran on Saturday night, from the battle ground of the Wilderness, the rebels beat us. Longstreet, it appears, started at 11 P M, of Saturday; our advance left at 10 P M.

The two columns marched by parallel roads, but Longstreet's corps had time to arrive and form line of battle, and when our force was thrown out to feel the enemy this morning, he was found in position. Our first attack was made by Bartlett's brigade of Griffin's division, on the right of the road, with Robinson's division on the left. Bartlett had been ordered by General Warren to attack in column, under the belief that only Rebel cavalry would be found. Instead of this, however, he ran on the whole of Gen. Longstreet's corps, and his brigade, already reduced by the fearful losses of the three day's battle of the Wilderness, was frightfully cut up.

One of his regiments, the 1st Michigan, went in a hundred strong, and came out with but twenty five, having lost three-fourths of its numbers in fifteen minutes. Robinson's division which held the left, was also roughly handled, and broke in disorder. Seeing this, General Warren seized the division flag, and rallied the men in person. Fresh troops were thrown in, and after fighting from 8 A. M. till 12 M., our troops had gained the object sought—an open space up to the woods in which the Rebel line was formed. In this engagement General Robinson was severely wounded in the leg, and will have to lose his limb.

At 6 P. M., two fresh divisions, namely, those of Crawford (5th Corps) and Getty (6th Corps,) were thrown in, and after a severe engagement lasting for an hour and a half, Crawford carried the rebel position, took their first line of breastworks, and captured three hundred prisoners. This ended the action of yesterday. For the number engaged, our losses were extremely severe, and will count up to 1500.

This morning found our lines established two and a half miles this side of Spottsylvania Court House, and securely intrenched. Longstreet has also been strengthened by the arrival of Ewell's corps. The rebel line lies on a ridge a mile in front of the Court House, and it will be a position somewhat difficult to carry, should it be decided to make a direct attack.

It will be observed on the map, that our present position carries us many miles south and in the rear of Fredericksburg, whose famous fortified heights are in our possession without the need of firing a shot. It will be used as a depot, and for hospitals, and several thousand of our wounded were yesterday sent there. A small army of 2500 greybacks have also just been marched by headquarters, *en route* to the same point. They are generally hearty looking fellows, and rather better shod and clad than I have before seen them.

Everything, thus far, has gone on satisfactorily, although it would doubtless have been better had we been able to find an opportunity of fighting a decisive battle.

The Army of the Potomac is in superb condition and spirits; in fact, was never before in any such condition. We are going on to Richmond, depend upon it; at least, some more formidable obstacle than has yet appeared will have to present itself to stop us. Butler, we see by the Richmond papers of yesterday, is between Petersburg and Richmond. Sigel and Averill are in the right place, and you will probably hear from the cavalry corps of this army, under the bold and energetic leadership of Sheridan, in a way that will throw all previous raids into the shade.

The headquarters of the Lieutenant General and General Meade are always established near each other, and in action the two Generals and their staffs are always together. General Meade retains the immediate command of this army, while General Grant exercises a general supervision over the movements over the whole field. In regard to the operations of this army, the two Generals are in constant consultation, and it would, I think, be hard to say how much his own practical share in the actual command is. Perhaps I may say that General Grant indicates the strategetic moves and combinations, while General Meade takes charge of their technical execution.

The rebel papers acknowledge a loss of two general officers killed and two mortally wounded, while it is now positively ascertained that Longstreet also is wounded.

P. S.—We have this moment been shocked by the announcement that General Sedgwick, Commander of the 6th Army Corps, has just been killed by a shot through the head. He was standing up with his staff in his advanced line of breastworks, and was picked off by a Rebel sharpshooter, perched in a tree. The ball entered the face a little below the eye, and came out at the back of his neck. He lived for half an hour after being struck, and then expired. His body has just passed headquarters in an ambulance. It will be embalmed and sent North. The profoundest grief is felt at the death of the lion-hearted chieftain, and it is felt that we could better afford to lose a whole division of the army than one whose valor, illustrated on so many fields, we can ill spare at this time. He never fought so well as in the arduous three days' fight in the 'Wilderness,' and it was a matter of general remark how splendidly Sedgwick had been doing. It is presumed that General Wright will take the vacant command of the 6th Corps.

Skirmishes of Monday, May 9.

In Front of Spottsylvania Court House, Va., Tuesday, May 10.—The military situation at this hour (Tuesday, 12 M.,) finds the line of the army drawn around Spottsylvania Court House, in the arc of a circle, the concave toward us. The enemy is in force at that point, and seems determined to dispute the passage. I mentioned in my letter of yesterday that the two armies ran a race from the Wilderness for Spottsylvania, but unfortunately the enemy won the race. This should not be interpreted as conveying any censure on the Army of the Potomac, which has marched with a new inspiration and a rapidity never before seen in its history.

But the very necessities of our condition as the invading party, with our old base abandoned and a new one not yet opened, obliges us to take immense trains, which, of course, retard the general movement of the army; the rebels constantly falling back on their base, and favored by their very poverty, can readily beat us on an equal start. It certainly would have been a great point gained had we been able to make Spottsylvania Court House in advance of the enemy. An inspection of the map will show you that it is an important strategetic point, being the point of divergence of the roads leading southward, both to the right and left.

The enemy's command of it enables him to cover the withdrawal of his trains and at the same time bars our further advance, unless on the condition of an assault—which, in the country in which we are now fighting, is very destructive of life—or of a turning movement. It is probable that to day will decide the question; and if, as we hope, it gives us Spottsylvania Court House, we shall then be out of the Wilderness, and have a clear road on to Richmond.

Yesterday was intended to be a day of quietude, during which the army, fatigued by five days' incessant marching and fighting, would have an opportunity to recuperate and renew the supplies of rations. Little occurred to interfere with this programme, altho' the rebels made an attack on Wilcox's Division of Burnside's Corps, early in the afternoon. They were, however, handsomely repulsed, and Burnside has the extreme left of our line, within a mile and a half of the C. H.

About six o'clock last evening General Hancock, holding the right of our line, crossed Po Creek and seized the Block House Road, the direct line from Parker's Store to Spottsylvania Court House. Immediately afterward Warren, who now has the centre, advanced his line of battle, drove the rebels for half a mile, and took up a strong position. Up to the present hour, the situation remains as here described.

The rebels have as yet shown no disposition to assume the offensive at this point. It was confidently expected on Sunday night that an attack would take place on Hancock's front, toward the Cartharpen road, and on a line with the Brock road. The troops showed great diligence in throwing up breastworks, and a brigade was advanced out for a mile or more from the main front over some cleared land.—About an hour before sunset this attack was made. Immediately upon the retirement of the advance brigade, the enemy charged toward our line, but never reached it.

They put a few guns in position, and shelled the woods for a while, but did no harm. A small number of General Birney's troops, on whom the attack was principally made, were wounded by the enemy's musketry before they withdrew, having received more harm than they had done. Before this attack, our advance could see Hill's corps marching south to join the main body, opposing our progress in front on the branch of the Po.

As it was necessary to hold this position until it was certain the enemy were gone, General Hancock did not stay the progress of the men engaged in forming breastworks, but added another line in the open ground around Todd's Tavern, a regiment of heavy artillery working all night to finish them. It was a very pretty sight.—The lanterns of the workmen hung to the blossoming cherry trees, and picturesque groups of soldiers digging and erecting the works, while batteries stood harnessed up, their cannoniers lying on the ground around the carriages, in wait for any emergency.

At sunrise scouts advanced and found the enemy in small force, and about noonday General Hancock left General Ward's brigade to hold the position, and advanced with his corps toward the river Po, which by night he had, after considerably resistance, passed. General Burnside, pushing out on the extreme left, advanced to a place in front of Sedgwick's (now Gen Wright's) corps. A reconnoissance by two regiments was made. These advanced some distance without meeting much resistance. At the same time the cannonade along some portions of the front was quite brisk between our and the rebel artillery.

The prisoners we have are in apparent good condition. One fellow, who was taken with much trouble, explained his determined efforts to avoid capture, on the ground that it was currently reported that we should massacre all our prisoners, in revenge for the slaughter of our negro soldiers.

We have fewer stragglers than usual, though not so few as might be. It is not so easy to straggle in a country where there is no communication, and guerillas loaf around the army to pick up any waif or estray sleeping in the woods. The Provost Guard has all it can do, to keep the lingerers up to their duty. General Patrick had quite a brigade of them one day, and I believe had serious thoughts of making a charge with them.

The same intolerable heat which we have had ever since the commencement of this movement still continues, and numerous cases of *coup de soleil* happen every day. It is, however, one compensation for the heat that it keeps the roads in excellent traveling condition, saving and excepting the dust, which is here of a most malignant type. General Wright, who formerly commanded a division of the 6th, is now in command of that corps, so grievously deprived of its head by the death of the beloved Sedgwick, the details of which I yesterday sent you. The grief at this sad event intensifies as it becomes known throughout the army. An effort was at first made to keep the sad fact from the knowledge of the men. General Wright is an excellent soldier, and will command the Sixth well.

The road which our troops faced runs from Orange Court House to Fredericksburg, and is forty-eight miles long. It crosses no river. Proceeding from Orange Court House, we come in a distance of ten miles to Ferdiersville; ten miles further brings us to Parker's store; six miles further to Wilderness; five miles further to Chancellorsville; ten miles more to Fredericksburg.

Just as I close this letter a heavy cannonading has commenced in the front, for which I leave immediately.

The Battle of Tuesday, May 10.

Washington, Tuesday, May 10th.—The following despatch has just come to hand:

Headquarters army of the Potomac, near Spottsylvania Court House, Wednesday, May 10.—My despatch dated 6 P M, yesterday gave an outline sketch of the operations of that day down to the hour named, and including the announcement of the turning of our right flank. I would gladly have avoided leaving the situation suspended in this perilous condition, but the messenger by whom I had the opportunity to send my despatch left just as the courier bearing the tidings arrived. I hasten to add that the menacing break was speedily repaired, and that the army holds at present a position not differing greatly from that we have held for the past two days, with the exception that our right is somewhat more strengthened.

Yesterday's operations now assumed the character of the most bitter and perhaps the most bloody of the series of battles which have been fought since we crossed the Rapidan. Knowing as we do that our cavalry force has been working havoc with Lee's communications, that his supplies are almost exhausted, that the lines of investment are being drawn around Richmond, and that echoes of disaster reach his ear from far-off Tennessee, and presage the downfall of the fabric of the Rebellion, we are left to infer that the attack of yesterday was a desperate, and, let us hope, final attempt to retrieve the rebel fortunes by dealing a crushing blow at this army

It is enough to say that it failed, and though he inflicted a severe loss of life upon us, he suffered not less himself, and we still hold a position against which the rebel fury may dash itself in vain. It would seem to have been the policy of Lee in the series of battles which he has delivered during the past week, to contest the advance to Richmond at every available point, to wear us away by degrees, and then, perhaps, to fall upon the Union forces under Butler, and endeavor to annihilate them. This plan he has carried into execution with a masterly skill, inspired by a fury perfectly diabolical.

We are steadily pressing the rebels southward. The enemy have been greatly favored by the nature of the country, in whose dense woods and tangled chapperal the litho and wary are much more at home. Fortunately, if we once carry the position which they now hold in front of Spottsylvania Court House, we shall be out of the 'Wilderness' and reach open country.

The operations of yesterday were opened by a reconnoissance on the left by Burnside's Corps, which developed the fact that the enemy was in no force there—nothing but cavalry disputing the advance. This caused the division of Mott to be withdrawn from its position on the extreme right, and it was sent to the left to connect with Burnside. The rebel position now very much resembled ours at Gettysburg, a curved interior line, well protected by breastworks, with the additional defense of a marshy run in front. Holding us at bay in the centre, they discovered the weakness of the right now held by Barlow's division.

This division of Hancock's command as I yesterday mentioned, had made the passage of the Po, throwing out skirmishers on the east bank. This gave it a coigne of vantage, from which it not only enfiladed the entire rebel position, but commanded the road on which their trains were passing. At the same time, however, it isolated it from the rest of the army—a false position, of which the rebels could hardly fail to take advantage, and of which they did take advantage, as we shall presently see.

General Warren's corps held the centre of the line, and it was resolved that a vigorous assault should be made there, while Hancock and Burnside endeavored to assail and turn the two flanks of the enemy. With this view two divisions of the second corps were thrown over to connect with the right of Warren and support him. In execution of the projected design, General Warren's corps moved forward during the day; pressing the rebels through the woods to an open space behind, close to the enemy's breastworks.—This was intended by heavy shelling from the enemy, and it was 3 or four o'clock P M before the woods were cleared. After this, the corps advanced to assault the breastworks. In this, however, it did not succeed, although the attempt was gallantly made. Carroll's brigade went in on the charge and lost eight hundred men

General Meade realizing the critical position in which the extreme right of our line (Barlow's Division), was placed, had ordered it to draw back.—The rebels had, however, anticipated us, and making a detour came in on its rear, making it a matter of considerable difficulty to withdraw; supports coming up, however, it was successfully accomplished. A general attack was ordered along the line, to take place at 5 o'clock, but owing to the tardiness of some of the Commanders to get into line, it was postponed, first to 6 o'clock, and then till half past. A furious cannonade from our artillery preceded the charge. The worst of it was that the lateness of the hour prevented its being perfectly successful.

General Wright advanced the flower of the Sixth Corps. Nobly and well they sustained their reputation. Upton's brigade leading they advanced rapidly upon the enemy's breastworks without firing a shot, capturing them at the point of the bayonet. As they rushed on they captured the enemy by hundreds, rushing upon them with a fury that nothing could withstand. To the number of twelve hundred they run them back into our lines at full speed, capturing at the same time three of their guns.

Earlier in the day one of the enemy's batteries had been disabled, and all the cannoniers driven from the guns, from which they were kept by the savage fire of our skirmishers. It was hoped that all the guns would be brought off, but the charge was not successful on the other parts of the line, and the gallant Sixth had to fall back. Our losses during the day must have reached from eight to ten thousand men.

Webb's brigade, 2d Corps, lost heavily—the 20th Massachusetts particularly. Colonel Macy was dangerously wounded. Major Abbott, another splendid officer, was killed, and only six or seven officers, out of twenty-four left. Lieut Federshen, of the First Massachusetts, took a section into action, in a spot where the rebel sharpshooters had a sweeping fire. He was taken from the field, shot in both his thighs, after doing good service.

This was on Wright's front. Genl. Ward was hit in the neck early in the day, but would not leave the field, and afterward led his brigade in the charge on Hancock's front. A battery of Coburn's, on Wright's front, did good service, throwing their shells into the rebel intrenchments. Captain Martin, of the 3d Massachusetts battery, was wounded in the neck.

The losses of the army up to this time exceed anything that any previous battle has cost us. Nothing has been developed up to this hour respecting the enemy's position or intentions for the day, and there is nothing to indicate whether they will retreat, remain on the defensive, or assault.—*N. Y. Times.*

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

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CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at
H. ROMAN'S,
opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.
Huntingdon, April 27 '64.

NEW CLOTHING
AT LOW PRICES.
M. GUTMAN
HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW
SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,
Which he offers to all who want to be
CLOTHED,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for
MEN AND BOYS,
ALSO,
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.
Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.
Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.
MANUAL GUTMAN.
Huntingdon, April 27 '64.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!
INSURE YOUR PROPERTY in the
Lycoming County Mutual Insurance Company,
It being the best conducted and safest Company in the State. Their capital is over 2,000,000 Dollars, and have a perpetual charter, and now over twenty-three years in operation, and during that time have paid over $1,000,000 for damages done by fire, without being one dollar in debt. The company continues to insure all kinds of property from loss by fire for five years, with a premium note.—Also insure property, goods, &c., &c., for three, six, nine, and twelve months, and for two or three years, without a premium note and without assessments, and at a lower rate than any other company. Please give the undersigned a call, who has been agent of the company over twenty years.
DAVID SNARE, Agent.
Huntingdon, April 27-1m*

NEW WHOLESALE STORE.
GOODS SOLD
At Philadelphia Wholesale Prices.
THE SUBSCRIBERS
HAVE REMOVED
From their place of business, on Hill Street,
TO THEIR NEW BUILDING
On RAILROAD STREET, near the Jackson House,
Where they intend doing
A WHOLESALE BUSINESS.
MERCHANTS AND OTHERS,
Who buy goods by the piece or package,
WILL FIND IT to their ADVANTAGE
TO GIVE US A CALL.
WE KEEP A
General Assortment of GOODS,
Such as DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,
TOBACCO, SEGARS,
FISH, SALT,
NOTIONS, &C., &C., &C.
WE WILL SELL GOODS
AT THE LOWEST
PHILADELPHIA WHOLESALE PRICES.
A. B. CUNNINGHAM & CO
Huntingdon, Mch 9, 1864.

HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION!
You all want a CLOTHES WRINGER, in order to get through your washing earlier, spare your strength and at the same time save enough in the wear of clothes by using a Wringer, to pay for it in six months, at the present price of cotton. Wringers that have taken the PREMIUM OVER ALL OTHERS in the market, for sale at the Hardware Store of
Feb3,1864 JAMES A. BROWN.

WM. MANN'S AXES, at old prices, at the Hardware store of
Huntingdon, Feb10,64 JAS. A. BROWN.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, May 25, 1864.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.

Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag, the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

Union State Electoral Ticket.

SENATORIAL.

Morton M'Michael, Philadelphia.
Thos. H. Cunningham, Beaver co.

REPRESENTATIVE.

1 Robt. P King,	13 Elias W. Hall,
2 Geo. Morrison Coates,	14 Chs. H. Shriner,
	15 Jno. Wister,
3 Henry Bumm,	16 D. M'Conaughy
4 Wm. H. Kern,	17 D. W. Woods,
5 B. H. Jenks,	18 Isaac Benson,
6 Chas. M. Runk,	19 John Patton,
7 Robt. Parke,	20 S. B. Dick,
8 Aaron Mull,	21 Ev. Bierer,
9 J. A. Hiestand,	22 Jno. P. Penney
10 R. H. Coryell,	23 Eb. M'Junkin,
11 Ed. Halliday,	24 J. W. Blanch'rd
12 Chas. F. Reed.	

Union County Convention.

By a resolution of the recent Union County Convention, June 14th next ensuing was the time fixed for holding the regular Convention to nominate a County Ticket, &c.

The Union men of Huntingdon County who desire cordially to unite in sustaining the National and State Administrations in the vigorous prosecution of the war against Rebels and Traitors, are requested to meet at the usual places of holding elections in the several Townships, Districts and Boroughs of the county on

Saturday, 11th day of June, 1864,

and elect two Delegates from each township, district and borough to meet in County Convention at Huntingdon on Tuesday, the 14th day of June, 1864, for the purpose of electing Congressional, Senatorial and Legislative Conferees, and placing in nomination a County Ticket &c.

Polls to be opened in Townships and Districts from 5 to 7 o'clock, and in Boroughs from 6 to 8 o'clock P. M.

By order of the county committee.

WM. MOORE, *Chairman.*

Petersburg, May 23, 1864.

☞ "What do you take that d—d sheet for? Why don't you take this paper—meaning the Phila. *Age*—and you would get all the news from Lee's army," said an old traitor to a gentleman who took the *Inquirer.*" "D—n Lee's army, promptly replied the other. I want to hear from our own side." Reader, what do you think of such language coming from a man who controls five (?) votes, and has lived in this borough for time immemorial. Can we not exclaim and truthfully, too—"there are traitors in our midst"—Do such people deserve to have *their* property protected by the Government? No! Their property *should* be confiscated and their persons sent beyond our lines where they belong.

SERVED THE SNEAKS RIGHT.—During the progress of the bloody fights in Virginia, that have covered our arms with glory and vindicated the full power of the Government to maintain its just authority, a large number of officers found their way to the rear, and eventually reached Washington city in safety, with the plea that they had either suffered from *coup de soleil,* or had been slightly scratched—*in the back.* The sneaking cowardice of these officers being apparent, the Government at once ordered them all to be arrested on charges of being absent from their commands without orders. After a fair trial, they were found guilty, *reduced to the ranks, and at once sent to the front, to fight with muskets in their hands by the side of better men.*—This is what may be emphatically called WAR, and if the Government would display a little of the same vigor to the sneaks who are not in the service, except it is that of secretly serving the traitor foe, a good work would be accomplished.

SCOUNDRELS ARRESTED.—The forger of the recent Proclamation purporting to have been issued by the President, calling for 300,000 more men, has been arrested and sent to Fort Warren. He says he had no other motive in having the forged Proclamation published except to make a little money in the stock market. He is no worse than the gold speculators generally—all deserve to be sent "below."

Sam. Medary, editor of the *Crisis,* published in Columbus, Ohio, has been arrested on an indictment charging him with conspiracy with parties arrested some months since to overthrow the Government. Medary publishes one of the Vallandigham Democratic organs.

The Price of Gold.

We have always taken the ground that the high price of gold did not arise from any want of confidence in our payer currency, but was caused by the necessity of sending it out in immense quantities, to pay for our excessive imports, now $1,200,000 a week in advance of even what they were this time last year. This position has received an incontrovertible proof in recent events. If the premium on gold had arisen from want of confidence in the currency, our recent successes, which firmly establish our national position and destroy the last doubt as to the restoration of the old Union, would have sent the premium down at least one half. Instead of this, gold has fallen but little, and remains scarcely below the rate of a month ago.

Clearly then the price of gold does not depend upon any want of confidence in the currency, and the way to lower the premium on the precious metals is to prevent their export.—Our position must be that we will buy no more of foreign nations than they will take from us, and our tariff must be raised until that point is reached, no matter how high it may be. Then, as we are, fortunately, a gold producing country, the present deficiency will gradually fill up, and financial matters will slowly but surely and safely right themselves, without the financial crisis that some persons expect. But were we to adopt a different policy, and continue to permit importation to go on upon the ruinous scale that has taken place this season, we might count upon seeing gold up to any price at all. We believe that but for the universal conviction that Congress is gradually becoming aroused to the absolute need of high duties, gold would be now much higher than it is.

The feeling which has so rapidly spread through the community in favor of using American manufactures, will powerfully aid in righting financial matters. Home products have been for many years increasing in excellence, and have been sold in many cases habitually as foreign, to gratify the silly preference which many persons show in favor of imported goods Now, the danger is rather the other way, that foreign goods will be passed off for home made. The opening for American manufactures is now excellent. The great debt which this war has piled upon us will necessitate high rates of tariff for a period of years, and the incidental production, which this will necessarily give, will greatly stimulate home production. Immigration is flowing in upon us at a rate only limited by the carrying capacities of the ships engaged in the trade, and will doubtless continue in undiminished proportions for many years. This war once brought to a successful issue, and the questions of slavery, tariff and territorial rights, which have so long distracted us, disposed of forever, we shall be united with a strength and compactness such as we never had before. Our prospects of indefinite peace and boundless prosperity and wealth, unlimited power and resources, will be irresistible inducements to foreign populations. Let us neglect no step towards these magnificent results.—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

A letter writer on the field, 2 miles north of Spottsylvania, under date of May 15th, says:

"The 2d corps has lost eleven hundred killed, seven thousand wounded, fourteen hundred missing. The Fifth corps has lost twelve hundred killed, seven thousand five hundred wounded and thirteen hundred missing. The Sixth Corps has lost one thousand in killed, six thousand wounded, and twelve hundred missing. The total losses of these three corps amount to twenty seven thousand seven hundred. Burnside's losses are nearly in the same proportion, and swell the total to about thirty five thousand. The proportion of slightly wounded is extraordinarily large."

—Since the fight on Thursday we have captured about 2,000 more prisoners, making our total captures in the neighborhood of 12,000.

Our Next Candidate for Congress.

Editor of the Globe:—Conferees of the loyal Union party of this District will soon meet to make a choice of a candidate for Congress, and it is to be hoped that the claims of Huntingdon county will not be treated with contempt by the aspirants of Blair and other counties of the District.

Without having any bias or preferences, I would say that Gen. S. Miles Green of Barree Forge, who is well known to the people of the District, is a suitable person. Gen. Green is a man of liberal education, educated to the bar, practiced several years, but his interests and those of his connections led him into the iron business, which is the great business of the District. In this he has devoted his time and talents for over twenty years—is a practical iron master, intimate with all its ramifications and interests—and this also embodies agriculture, merchandize, etc. He must therefore be acquainted with all the varied interests of the District. Better than all, he is a loyal man, never seeking office or place—content to do his duty as a good citizen whenever called on.

UNION.

A Boquet.

Miss Mary Jane Boat will please accept our thanks for a very handsome boquet of wild flowers.

U. S. REVENUE STAMPS.—Persons in want of these stamps can get them at Lewis' Book Store. Orders by mail will receive attention.

WAR FOR THE UNION.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Fight of Saturday and Sunday-- Narrow Escape of Gen. Meade from Capture.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Despatches from the Army of the Potomac, received to-night, say it was intended to follow up the enemy early on Saturday morning, to their new position, and attack them vigorously, but the heavy rain for several days interfered much with the movement of the army, the roads being in the worst possible condition, rendering it impossible to move the artillery and trains over some portions of them. Parts of the 5th and 6th Corps formed in position on the north side of the Ny River, about two miles north of Spottsylvania Court House.

The second Corps occupied the right of the new line on the Fredricksburg and Spottsylvania plank-road, with Burnside on his left, the 5th Corps on the old stage road, and the 6th reaching half a mile further east. About 8 A. M. the regulars of the 6th Corps, about three hundred in number, were ordered across the Ny River to dislodge a regiment of Rebels who were in an intrenchment behind a house on their front, which they did in gallant style, killing and wounding some, and capturing about a dozen and driving the remainder to the woods.

Our guns in the centre opened and shelled the woods in front, but without eliciting any reply from the enemy, although they could be seen thro' a glass throwing up intrenchments.

Their new position is deemed a strong one, but as soon as the army can get into position and bring the guns to bear on it, they will make them answer or evacuate.

The rebels made a sudden and unexpected attack on Saturday afternoon on that position from which they had been dislodged in the morning, across the Ny River on our left, and succeeded in gaining possession of that point.

Portions of the 1st and 2d Brigades of the 1st Division, 6th Corps, were placed there to hold it, but were attacked by three or four times their number, and were compelled to fall back to this side of the stream, losing about a dozen wounded and nearly half their number captured.

General Meade had been visiting the line at this point just at the time of the occurrence, being at the house of Mr. Anderson, who has a very handsome residence there, and the rebels had nearly reached the house before he was apprised of their approach.—He however got away in safety, and troops were at once sent to meet and drive back the enemy.

A heavy artillery fire was opened on them, from which they suffered much, as the shells were seen to explode in their midst. Our infantry finally drove them back across the river, and captured a number of prisoners. A Rebel major and other officers were taken during the day.

Late in the evening our guns on the right opened fire on a section of a battery in their front, which scattered the infantry supporting, when the 1st Brigade of the 1st Division, 2d Corps, charged and captured two guns, with limbers, &c., and a squad of rebels. Our loss was very light.

The rebel prisoners say Lee has issued an address to his troops, congratulating them on the report that Butler had been defeated and driven back to the gunboats.

Our loss in the past ten days is said to be about 45,000 in killed, wounded, and missing. A large portion of the latter may be put down as stragglers.

Genl. Grant's Movements.

An Attack of the Enemy Repulsed—A Reinforcement of Twenty-Five Thousand Veterans—The Advance of Gen. Sherman.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Major Gen. Cadwallader, Philadelphia:—This afternoon we have despatches dated at 8½ o'clock this morning from General Grant.

Last evening an effort was made by Ewell's Corps to turn our right. They were promptly repulsed by Birney's and Tyler's Divisions, and some of Warren's troops that were on the extreme right.

About three hundred prisoners fell into our hands, besides many killed and wounded.

Our loss foots up a little over six hundred wounded, and about one hundred and fifty killed and missing.

General Grant says that probably our killed and missing is over stated.

Over twenty-five thousand veteran reinforcements have been forwarded to General Grant.

The condition of the army and its contemplated operations are entirely satisfactory.

The army is abundantly supplied. Under instructions from this Department, Colonel Schriver, commanding at Fredericksburg, is asserting and sending to Washington, as hostages for our wounded soldiers sent to Richmond by Mayor Slaughter, an equal number of the principal citizens of Fredericksburg and its vicinity.

Nine persons are in custody who are suspected of having been engaged with Mayor Slaughter.

The Mayor had made his escape before inteligence of the outrage reached Washington.

Our gunboats have reached Fredericksburg, and the sick and wounded who could not be transported overland will be brought here on water transports.

Despatches from General Sherman, dated at Kingston, Ga., at 10 o'clock last night, state that during the day we had pushed a column beyond that place after Johnston, as far as Cassville, skirmishing the latter part of the day with Hardee's Corps. Cars were expected to reach Kingston to-day. A hard fight for Atlanta was looked for.

No reports have been received from General Butler to-day.

Major General Hunter has been placed in command of the Department of West Virginia, including the Shenandoah Valley.

The latest dates from Major-General Canby were at Vicksburg. The river was reported to be blockaded by shore batteries of the enemy at different points. But measures had been taken by him which were believed to be adequate for clearing the river of all such obstructions, and enabling him to reach Alexandria, where he will take command of the army.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

The Rebels Attempt to turn our Flank—A Bloody Repulse—Bravery of a New Division.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Near Spottsylvania Court House; Friday Morning, May 20— 8 A. M.

My dispatch yesterday informed you of the attack made last evening upon the right wing of our line, and the handsome manner in which the rebels were driven back. The purpose of the enemy's movement was undoubtedly to discover what we had on our right. It was made by the whole of Ewell's corps, Rhodes' division leading. The enemy left the vicinity of Spottsylvania Court House about 1 P. M. yesterday, made a detour by the Ny, and at about 5 o'clock struck the Fredericksburg road on the rear of our right flank, breaking out within three-quarters of a mile of the headquarters of Generals Meade and Grant. The only troops we had on the ground at the time were a couple of regiments of Tyler's division of heavy artillery, which has lately been brought from Washington, and is composed of troops that were never before under fire. Tyler soon brought up the remainder of his force and met the rebel attack, driving the enemy back into the woods. Here the rebels had formed their line of battle in single line, with skirmishers in front. Gen. Tyler left rather apprehensive at the work before him, considering the rawness of his troops, and he experienced some difficulty in getting them into formation. When once under fire, however, they showed they showed the utmost bravery, and audacity surpassing even that of old troops. In these murderous wood fights our veterans have learned all the devices that are calculated to shelter them from fire, and will lie down and take advantage of trees, stumps, etc., but the heavy artillery braves unused to this kind of craft, the moment they saw the enemy, blazed away and rushed on. In consequence of this their loss was quite heavy, much more severe than reported by me in my dispatch of last night, and will probably reach a thousand in killed and wounded. Perhaps it was also in consequence of our heavy artillerymen's crude courage that the rebels, unused to this style of attack, and not exactly understanding it, gave way in confusion, scattering through the woods. The honors of the repulse of the rebels, whose boldly-conceived movement might, under different circumstances, have produced most disasterous results, rests exclusively with Tyler's heavy artillery division, though Birney's division of the Second Corps, and Crawford's of the Fifth, were afterward sent in support, and formed line, enabling Tyler to withdraw, after driving the enemy several miles, and clearing the Valley of the Ny. The confusion of the rebels appear to have been very great, the major portion of Rhode's division scattering in the woods. Three hundred and fifty of them were picked up in the woods during the night, and have just been brought into headquarters. The division of raw troops feel immensely tickled at their success. And although their loss has been heavy it is felt that the diminution of numbers is fully made up by the increase of morale.

Dispatch from Secretary Stanton

Later from General Sherman—Operations of General Banks—General Butler still Confronting the Rebels—Complimentary Address of General Mead to his Troops.

Washington, May 21—To Maj Gen Dix: Dispatches from General Sherman state that our forces found in Rome a good deal of provisions and seven fine iron works and machinery.

We have secured two good bridges and an excellent ford across the Etowah. The cars are now arriving at Kingston with stores and two days would be given to replenish and fit up

A dispatch just received from Genl Banks, dated at Alexandria the 8th of May, states that the dam will be completed to morrow, May 9th, and the gunboats relieved.

He would then move immediately for the Mississippi. Gen Canby was at the mouth of the Red river on the 14th of May, collecting forces to assist Banks if necessary.

Dispatches from General Butler dated at 10 o'clock last night, report that he had been fighting all day, the enemy endeavoring to close in on our lines; we shall hold on.

We have captured the rebel General Walker of the Texas troops.

EDWIN M STANTON.

Washington, May 21—Genl Meade has issued an order complimenting General Tyler's division and General Kitchen's brigade for their gallantry on Thursday.

There was no fighting on Friday.

LATEST NEWS.

Grant's Army Pushing Forward!

THE REBELS FALLING BACK!

&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, May 22—10 P. M.

To Major General Dix, N. York:

On Friday evening General Grant commenced a movement for the purpose of compelling Lee to abandon his position at Spottsylvania, the details of which, for obvious reasons, should not be made public. It has thus far progressed successfully. Longstreet's corps started south at one o'clock on Friday night. An hour and a half after, Hancock moved. Ewell's corps followed Longstreet last night.

This indicates that the rebel army has fallen back beyond the North Anna. Hoke's brigade has joined Lee. The movement of General Grant has thus far been accomplished without any severe engagement or serious interruption. We now occupy Guinney's Station, Milford Station, and south of the Mattapony on that line.

No despatches have been received to day from General Butler.

Despatches from Kingston state that General Sherman's forces are resting and replenishing their supplies.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, May 23, 1. 35 P. M.

Maj. Gen. Dix, N. York:

A dispatch from Admiral Porter dated on board the flagship Black Hawk at the mouth of Red River, May 16th, states that the portion of the squadron above the falls at Alexandria have been released from their unpleasant position, owing to the indefatigable exertions of Lieutenant Colonel Bailey, acting engineer of the Nineteenth Army Corps, who proposed and built the dam of six hundred feet across the river at the lower falls, which enabled all the vessels to pass in safety, the back water of the Mississippi, reaching Alexandria, and allowed them to pass over all the shoals and the obstructions planted by the enemy, to a point of safety.

Lieutenant Colonel Bailey will be immediately nominated for promotion for distinguished and meritorious services.

An unofficial report from Cairo, dated May 22d, states that the army and gunboats were all safe at the mouth of the Red river and at Semmsport.

Major General Sherman, by a dispatch dated at 8.30 P. M., last night, reports that he will be ready by morning to resume his operations.

Returned veterans and regiments, he says, have more than replaced all losses and detachments.

We have no official reports, since my last telegram, from General Grant or General Butler.

Official reports of this department show that within eight days after the great battle at Spottsylvania Court House, many thousands veteran troops have been forwarded to General Grant.

The whole army has been amply supplied with full rations of food.

Upward of 20,000 sick and wounded have been transported from the field of battle to the Washington hospitals and placed under surgical care.

Over eight thousand prisoners have been transported from the field to prison depots, and a large amount of artillery and other impediments of an active campaign brought away.

Several thousand fresh cavalry horses have been forwarded to the army, and the grand army of the Potomac is now fully as strong in numbers and better equipped, supplied and furnished than when the campaign opened.

Several thousand reinforcements have also been forwarded to other armies in the field, and ample supplies to all. During the same time over 30,000 volunteers for one hundred days have been mustered into the service, armed, equipped and transported to their respective positions.

This statement is due to the Chiefs of the Staffs and Bureaus and their respective corps, to whom the credit belongs. E M STANTON,

Secretary of War.

The Pennsylvania Militia--Proclamation of Governor Curtin.

Whereas, Circumstances render it not improbable that the President of the United States may, within a short time, call on Pennsylvania for volunteer militia for a brief term of service; *And whereas,* The example of the brave men now in the field from Pennsylvania, heretofore on every battle-field distinguished for courage and efficiency, but who, in the recent battles in Virginia, have gained an enviable distinction by their deeds of valor and endurance, should stimulate their brothers at home to increased efforts to sustain their country's flag, and terminate the rebellion.

Now, therefore, I, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do make this my proclamation, earnestly requesting the people of the Commonwealth, willing to respond to such call of the President, to form militia organizations without delay, that they may not be found unprepared to do so. And I do further request that commanding officers of all military organizations which may be formed in compliance with this proclamation, do forthwith report the condition of their respective commands, that prompt measures may be taken for getting them into the service in case a requisition should be made by the General Government. Such call, if made, will be for a term of not less than one hundred days. The troops will be clothed, armed, subsisted, and paid by the United States, and mustered into the service thereof.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this 18th day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-eighth.

By the Governor: ELI SLIFER.
Secretary of the commonwealth.

The Pennsylvania Agency at Washington City.

Important Letter from Governor Curtin Enlarging its Duties—The Interests of the Soldiers in the Field to be cared for at the expense of the State.

Executive Chamber, Harrisburg, May 19, 1864—Colonel: Having commissioned you as Colonel, and Major Gillaland as Lieutenant Colonel, I beg leave to call your attention to the first section of the act of 4th of May, 1864, enlargeing the military agency at Washington:—"That the agency heretofore established at Washington by the Governor be enlarged so that the agent and assistant agent shall have the rank, pay, and allowances of colonel and lieutenant-colonel respectively, to be paid by the Adutant-General, and that the duties of the said agency be enlarged so as to include the collection of pay, pensions, and bounties due to Pennsylvania volunteers; without charge or expense to such volunteers; and such other duties as the Governor may from time to time direct."

In thus reorganizing and enlarging the powers of the agency heretofore established by me, the Legislature intended that all the pay, bounties, pensions, and gratuities of the Government should be collected for the Pennsylvania volunteers or his family, without charge or expense to him or them. You will immediately prepare the agency for the performance of these additional duties, and on your requisition the necessary blanks and books will be provided by the Quartermaster-General of the State.

As heretofore, Dr. J. A. Phillips, Assistant Surgeon General of the State, will remain on duty at the city of Washington, you will continue, so far as possible, to provide in every way for the comfort and efficiency of our volunteers, the care of the sick and the wounded, for sending home the bodies of those who may die in the service, and to perform all other services, that in your judgment may be proper and necessary for the benefit of the citizens of Pennsylvania now in the military service of the Government.

The act of Assembly to which I have refered authorized me to appoint two clerks, when deemed necessary, to be employed in the agency. On such necessity you must be the judge, and I will appoint clerks on your nomination.

The success of the important work thus entrusted you will depend mainly upon yourself; and I feel assured that you will conduct it in such a manner as will give satisfaction to the people of the State, and fulfill all the expectations of the Legislature in passage of this most benevolent act.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, A. G. CURTIN.

Colonel Francis Jordan, Agent Pennsylvania, Washington, D. C.

GREAT CENTRAL FAIR!

For the Sanitary Commission, to be held in Philadelphia, in the first week of June next.

PHILADELPHIA, March, 12th, 1864.

Restaurant Department.

The co-operation of benevolent and patriotic citizens of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, and elsewhere, is invited, in our efforts to make this more remunerative than any Fair that has preceded it. These Fairs are resorted to as practical means offered to every one to take part in a great and humane work. Let no one, therefore, allow this opportunity to pass, of contributing something for the benefit of the National Soldier in the field; and though the gift may seem small when alone, it soon becomes efficient when combined with numbers. We ask for donations of any and every article, the produce of the Farm, Lake, River, and Ocean, and of foreign importation; of Fruits, fresh, dried, and preserved; of Vegetables, Chickens, Butter, Eggs, Beef, fresh and smoked, Tongues, Hams and Pork, Lobsters, Crabs, Oysters, Clams, Fish, fresh and salt. In truth, there is nothing which may contribute to the well being of our appetites, which may not be entrusted to our care.

GEORGE T. LEWIS, Chairman,
Restaurant Department.

The Soldiers Aid Society of this place, having accepted the Agency in Huntingdon and neighborhood for the 'Restaurant Department' of the Central Fair, Philada.—solicits donations of provisions of all kinds from the citizens of town and country.

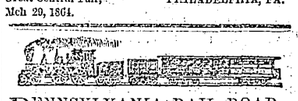
Let all aid in this great and good work—send a contribution however small—having the donor's name attached. If left with Mrs. Wm. McMurtrie or Mrs. E. Orbison, will be forwarded by the Society.

If any prefer forwarding their own contributions—send by railroad or express—freight will be paid in Philada.

Please direct all donations thus:

For GEORGE T. LEWIS, Restaurant Department.
Care of A. R. McHENRY, Reception Committee of the Great Central Fair, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Mch 29, 1864.



PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

WESTWARD. MAIL.	WESTWARD. FAST LINE.	WESTWARD. EXPRESS.	WESTWARD. PHILADA. EXPRESS.	WESTWARD. BALTIMORE EXPRESS.	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. HARRISBURG EXPRESS.	EASTWARD. FAST MAIL.	EASTWARD. CONNOMAUGH EXPRESS.	EASTWARD. THROUGH ACC.
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	
5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	N. Hamilton,	.....	.....	1 48	
5 09	.....	.....	5 21	.....	Mt. Union,	11 26	9 56	1 35	
5 16	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mapleton,	.....	.....	1 25	
5 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mill Creek,	.....	9 43	1 18	
5 29	7 05	5 30	5 49	.....	Huntingdon,	11 01	9 32	1 07	
5 44	.....	.....	6 03	.....	Petersburg,	10 47	9 18	12 52	
5 52	.....	.....	.....	.....	Barree,	.....	.....	12 44	
5 58	.....	.....	6 17	.....	Spruce Creek,	10 35	9 05	12 38	
6 12	.....	.....	.....	.....	Birmingham,	.....	.....	12 23	
6 22	.....	.....	6 41	.....	Tyrone,	10 13	8 43	12 15	
6 32	.....	.....	6 51	.....	Tipton,	.....	.....	12 05	
6 37	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fostoria,	.....	.....	12 00	
6 42	.....	.....	7 00	.....	Bell's Mills,	9 54	8 24	11 50	
6 02	8 20	8 40	7 15	.....	Altoona,	9 40	8 10	11 40	
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	

The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 1 20 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 2 36 A. M.

The EMIGRANT TRAIN Westward leaves N. Hamilton at 10 30 A. M. and arrives at Huntingdon, 11 25 A. M.

READING RAIL ROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave HARRISBURG for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, and all Intermediate Stations, at 8 A. M., and 2 P. M.

NEW-YORK Express leaves HARRISBURG at 6.30 A. M., arriving at NEW-YORK at 1.45 the same day.

A special Accommodation Passenger train leaves READING at 7.15 A. M., and returns from Harrisburg at 5 P. M.

Fares from HARRISBURG: To NEW-YORK, $5 15; to PHILADELPHIA, $3 and $2 80. Baggage checked through.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 6 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M., (PITTSBURGH EXPRESS arriving at HARRISBURG at 2 A. M.) Leave PHILADELPHIA at 8.15 A. M., and 3.30 P. M.

Sleeping cars in the NEW-YORK EXPRESS TRAINS, through to and from PITTSBURGH, without change.

Passengers by the CATAWISSA Rail Road leave TAMAQUA at 8.50 A. M., for PHILADELPHIA and all Intermediate Stations; and at 2.10 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, and all Way Points.

Trains leave POTTSVILLE at 9.15 A. M., and 2.30 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, HARRISBURG and NEW-YORK.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.00 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 5.00 P. M.

☞ All the above trains run daily; Sundays excepted.

A Sunday train leaves POTTSVILLE at 7.30 A. M., and PHILADELPHIA at 3.15 P. M.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

80 pounds Baggage allowed each Passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS,
May. 2, 1864. *General Superintendent.*

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Monday, May 23, 1864, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. Even'g P. M.	Morn'g A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	DOWN TRAINS. Morn'g A. M.	Even'g P. M.
LE 5 40	LE 7 30	Huntingdon,	AR 10 45	AR 8 40
6 00	7 50	McConnellstown,	10 24	8 30
6 08	7 58	Pleasant Grove,	10 16	8 22
6 24	8 14	Marklesburg,	10 00	8 06
6 38	8 28	Coffee Run,	9 42	7 52
6 45	8 35	Rough & Ready,	9 35	7 45
6 56	8 46	Cove,	9 23	7 34
7 00	8 50	Fisher's Summit,	9 20	7 30
AR 7 15	AR 9 05		LE 9 05	LE 7 15
LE 7 25	LE 9 20	Saxton,	AR 8 50	AR 7 00
7 45	9 40	Riddlesburg,	8 33	6 43
7 53	9 48	Hopewell,	8 23	6 36

BEDFORD RAIL ROAD.

8 09	10 04	Piper's Run,	8 13	6 22
8 24	10 20	Hamilton,	7 42	6 04
8 40	10 44	Bloody Run,	7 25	5 48
AR 8 53	AR 10 48	Mount Dallas,	LE 7 25	LE 5 45

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE 7 25	LE 9 25	Saxton,	AR 8 00	AR 6 30
7 40	9 40	Coalmont,	7 45	6 15
7 45	9 45	Crawford,	7 36	6 05
AR 7 55	AR 9 55	Dudley,	LE 7 30	LE 6 00
		Broad Top City,		

Huntingdon, May 2, 1864. JAS. LEWIS, Supt.

TO FARMERS.

THE WALKER HORSE RAKE is acknowledged to be the

Neatest, Simplest, Cheapest, and most Efficient Rake now in use.

Any boy of ten years old can work it; will not get out of order, and gives universal satisfaction. Warranted in every particular, and it can be had six to eight dollars lower than any *spring tooth* Horse Rake now in use.

For further information apply to the manufacturer,

D. D. ESHELMAN,
ap20-3m Shirleysburg, Huntingdon co., Pa.

HORSE HAY FORKS, for unloading Hay. J. A. BROWN, Huntingdon, is agent for the best Fork in the United States. Call soon. ma4'64

Spectacles.

A fine stock of Spectacles just received and for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

Photograph Albums and Cards.

A new stock just received at Lewis' Book Store.

NEW GOODS
FOR SPRING AND SUMMER.

WM. MARCH & BROTHER,

Respectfully inform their numerous customers, and the public generally, that they have just received a large and splendid stock of Goods at their store in MARKLESBURG, consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
NOTIONS,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES,
WOOD & WILLOW WARE,
TOBACCO,
SEGARS,
NAILS,
GLASS,
OLD MEAT,
CRACKERS,
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
SALT, &c., &c.

Also—BONNETS and TINWARE;

And in fact everything usually kept in a first class country store, which were bought low for cash and will be sold at corresponding low prices for cash or country produce, and request the public to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling satisfied we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.

We repectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except *promises.*

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.

We have also a stock of FASHIONABLE FURNITURE which will be sold at reasonable prices.

WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.

Marklesburg, May 11, 1864.

BIRNBAUM'S

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,

ON HILL STREET,

A few doors west of Lewis' Book Store,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Photographs and Ambrotypes Taken in the Best Style.

☞ CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS

THIS WAY! THIS WAY!

A NEW ARRIVAL OF

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS, etc.

JOHN H. WESTBROOK informs the public that he has just received a new stock of BOOTS and SHOES of all sizes and kinds, to suit everybody.

Also, Hats, Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Morocco and Lining Skins, all of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

Don't forget the old stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Huntingdon, April, 1864.

GREAT CENTRAL FAIR

FOR THE

SANITARY COMMISSION.

Office of the Committee on Labor, Incomes and Revenue, No. 118 South Seventh Street, Philadelphia, April 4th, 1864.

The Committee on "Labor, Incomes and Revenues," invite co-operation with them in the particular work for which they have been appointed. As no portion of the people are more patriotic than the working men and women of the country, it is but just and proper that they should alike have an opportunity to contribute to the objects of the Fair. The most equable plan for accomplishing this, and, at the same time the easiest one, is to ask for the contribution of a *single day's labor* from all classes in the community. Many will contribute a day of their labor willingly, who would not subscribe their money.—To reach every department of industry and art will be a work of great labor, but, if attained, will be productive of immense results.

The success of the plan will depend upon the hearty co-operation of every element of influence within our limits, and we invite all the guardians of the industrial interests, and all others, to take hold with us in furthering this great work of patriotism and humanity.

The Committee is charged with the following duty, to wit:

First.—To obtain the contribution of a "day's labor," or earnings, from every artisan, and laborer, foreman, operative and employee; president, cashier, teller and clerk of every incorporated and unincorporated company, railroad and express company, employing firm, bank, manufactory, iron works, oil works, mill, mine and public office; from every private banker and broker, importer, auctioneer and merchant; clerk, agent and salesman; designer, finisher and artist; publisher, printer and mechanic; from every government officer, contractor and employee; grocer, butcher, baker and dealer; farmer, horticulturist and producer; from every mantua-maker, milliner and female operative; every individual engaged in turning the soil, tending the loom, or in any way earning a livelihood, or building a fortune within the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware.

Second.—To obtain the contribution of one day's "Revenue," from all the great employing establishments, firms, corporations, companies, railroads and works.

Third.—To obtain the contribution of one day's income from every retired person, and person of fortune—male and female—living upon their means, and from all clergymen, lawyers, physicians, dentists, editors, authors and professors; all other persons engaged in the learned or other professions.

Much of this work must be performed by the personal influence and efforts of ladies and gentlemen associated, or to be associated with the Committee in carrying out this plan.

The Committee feel the responsibility of the work they have undertaken, which, to be successful, will require a very perfect ramification of their plan, and they therefore call upon all earnest people, to assemble themselves together in every town, township, and ward, and form organizations of ladies and gentlemen to co-operate with them in this great work and labor of love. In the manufacturing counties, the coal and oil regions, and in the agricultural districts,—especially, let there be organizations in the large towns, so that the young people may have an opportunity this to render assistance to their relatives and friend's fighting the battles of their country in the armies of the nation.

The work of this Committee may be prosecuted where no other effort can be made for the Fair, as in the mines of the coal regions. A day's earnings of the miner, and a day's product of the mines, can be obtained, where no portable article could be procured for transportation.—Indeed, there is no part or section of these States where the day's labor may not be obtained, if organizations can be formed to reach them.

The Committee cannot close without urging upon all Proprietors of Establishments, the duty of taking prompt and energetic action to secure the benefit of the day of labor from all within their control.

The Committee deem it unnecessary to do more, than thus to present the subject to the people of the three States named. In the coming campaign of our armies, the labors of the "SANITARY COMMISSION" will be greatly augmented. By the first of June 700,000 men—one of the largest armies of modern times—will be operating in the field. So large a force, scattered over regions for which the men are unacclimated, must necessarily carry along with it a large amount of sickness, suffering and death, to say nothing of the gathered horrors of the battle-field.

These sufferings, it is our bounden duty, as men and Christians, to relieve. A great and enlightened people, enjoying the blessings of a government of their own making, CANNOT REFUSE assistance to men suffering to maintain its authority, and we will not believe that the

"GREAT CENTRAL FAIR"

drawing its products from the three States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, so affluent in all mineral, agricultural and industrial wealth, shall fall behind any

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, May 25, 1864.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

Wounded.

Lt. Col. Isaac Rodgers of the 110th, was badly wounded in the hip and is at Fredericksburg. Adjt. Wm. Cunningham of the same regiment, was wounded slightly in three places. Others of the regiment were wounded but we do not discover the names of any other of the Huntingdon county boys.

☞ We notice in the list of wounded at the battle near Resaca, Ga., last week, the name of Capt. Sam. T. Davis of West township, wounded severely in thigh.

Congress.

The contest for the nomination in this district promises to be lively and in earnest. Blair county, at a Convention held on the 17th, instructed for Lewis W. Hall by a large majority over Samuel Calvin. John Scott, of this place, was supported by the delegates from Tyrone. As this county is certainly entitled to the candidate, we hope the Union voters of the county will not fail to attend the delegate elections and elect good men to our County Convention to be held in this place on the 14th of June, whose duty it will be to present the name of one of our best men for the position, and demand his nomination as nothing more than an act of justice to this county. We have heard several of our good men spoken of in connection with the position, and we give their names without expressing our preference: John Scott, Wm. Dorris, jr., David Blair, Brice X. Blair, S. Miles Green, and Wm. P. Orbison.

It is important that the delegates should come together determined to offer to the District a strong man.

Blair Co. Union Nominations.

The Blair county Union Convention met at Hollidaysburg on Tuesday of last week and put in nomination the following county ticket:

Congressional Conferees instructed for L. W. Hall.

Assembly—Jos G Adlum
Sheriff—Joseph Robinson
Co. Commissioner—Robt. Waring
Prothonotary—Anthony S Morrow
Co. Treasurer—David Stitler
Director of the Poor—Saml. Moore
Auditor—M D Thatcher.
Coroner—Jacob Weidensall.

A Family Dish of Ice Cream.

On Thursday night last we received from Mr. Sommer's Castillian Garden, a family dish of most excellent Ice Cream, just the article he is furnishing to hundreds every pleasant night in the week. His garden is worth visiting by strangers, as well by day as by night. Such an enterprise should be liberally patronized, and we are pleased to know that the Garden is doing a rushing business. Mr. S. has our thanks for the handsome treat.

The Militia of 1862 Paid.

On Saturday last Paymaster Hewitt of Hollidaysburg, paid off in this place, the company of Captain Garrettson of this place, Captain Johnston's of Petersburg, and as many as were present of the McConnellstown company.—Another day will be appointed for the payment of the Alexandria and Shade Gap companies. Some $1800 were paid out.

Bow-Windows.

It is, apparently, being conceded that bow windows and ornamental sheds do make a show, for we believe that our merchants are gradually becoming conformed to the idea, from their making preparations to have these needful and almost indispensable "fixens" attached to their dwellings. When awnings and bow windows come more generally in vogue, the appearance of the town in general and business places must, of course, be increased, the more display and variety, the more will be the interest and attraction, and then more money be made.

The Fair in June.

The committee for the Restaurant Department of the Great Central Fair to be held in Philada., desires to forward donations during the first week of June. Any one having vegetables, apples, chickens, eggs, butter, flour, canned fruits, hams, tongues, dried beef or pickles, to send, may leave them with Mrs. Bryan at Mrs. E. Orbison's, remembering to have the donors name attached.

Donations in money, may be handed to Geo. W. Garrettson. Let every one in the country and town do something, however little it may seem for the relief of our suffering soldiers.

COMMITTEE.

Man and Wife Poisoned.

A few days ago John Gibboney and his wife, residents of Hendricksburg, Luzerne county, were both poisoned, by taking strychnine in mistake for quinine. They lived but a few hours after swallowing the fatal drug, leaving five little children, the eldest only ten years, and the youngest a babe of ten months.

☞ Preaching in the German Reformed Church on next sabbath evening.

☞ There are changes in the time tables of the Penna. Central, Reading, and Broad Top Railroads. See adv.

For the Globe.

From the Battle-Field.

HUNTINGDON, May 23, 1864.

DEAR GLOBE:—The papers received here on the 15th inst., contained the startling news that Colonel Hulings and Lieut. Colonel John Blanchard Miles of the 49th P V were killed. I started in the first train for Washington, to ascertain the truth, and, if true, to obtain, if possible, the body of Lt. Col. Miles. Procuring a pass and letters at the War office, I went down the Bay to Belle Plain.

After a weary walk of twenty-five miles I found the Regiment encamped on a farm about 1½ miles from Spottsylvania Court House. They were busy distributing the first mail received during two weeks. They were in command of Captain Wakefield of Mifflin county, Major Hickman, the only surviving field officer, being indisposed and at the hospital. The mail distributed, we sat down in the tent of Captain Wakefield, and he and the other officers, with sad faces, told me of their struggles during the terrible contest of the present month, and how their brave comrades had been stricken down at their side. The great battles in which they were engaged were fought on the 5th, 6th, 10th and 12th of May. This regiment has been in every battle fought by the army of the Potomac. Its ranks, thinned by death and disease had been filled up with drafted men, and they were anxious to know how they w'ld behave under fire. Their first engagement was on the fifth of May. They were ordered to charge a rifle pit, and they marched up to within twenty yards when the rebels poured in on them a fire of musketry and fifty two men fell, *but the drafted men never flinched.* On the 6th they held their ground when every other regiment retired. On Tuesday evening the 10th May, about seven o'clock, the regiment was ordered to charge a succession of rifle pits. With Col Hulings and Lieut Col J Blanchard Miles, at the head, the Regiment made the charge, and the 1st, 2d and 3d rifle pits were taken in succession, but with such fearful loss that they were unable to take the 4th, and the order to retire was given. In the retreat, Col Hulings and Lieut. Col Miles were killed, and their bodies were left in the hands of the enemy.

A private had lost his cap in the struggle and seeing another on the ground, as he stooped for it he found it belonged to Lieut Col Miles whose dead body lay beside him. Hastily stripping him of his sword, sash, pocket books, watch and map, he ran to the rear bringing these articles and the cap to headquarters. A bullet hole through the edge of the cap, tearing away the button, showed where the fatal wound had been received.

At daylight on the 12th they commenced the attack and with but three hours intermission in the evening, they fought until 3 o'clock in the morning of the 13th. This engagement is without a parallel in the history of any war. *Two hundred rounds of cartridges were fired.* The men were so blackened with powder as to be scarcely recognizable. They ceased firing only because their guns were so foul that they could not be loaded.

Resting on their arms until daylight, they scrambled over the dead bodies of their fallen comrades and entered the rifle pits which had been deserted by the rebels when the firing ceased. The rebels were piled up three and four deep and when those on the top were removed they found many wounded underneath still alive. Some were pierced by at least 100 balls. Oak trees over a foot in diameter were cut down by musket balls—as no artillery was used in the engagement. The sad list of killed and wounded, which I obtained from Adjutant A T Hilands, shows what this struggle cost. Numbering 658 muskets on leaving Brandy Station, they had but 306 the day I was with them.

The four regiments composing this Brigade are now all commanded by Captains. The Brigade left Brandy Station with 1900 muskets. They have now 700.

Lieut. Decatur Lytle was wounded slightly in the head, but tying it up, he continued the contest day after day until the 12th, when a ball pierced his breast and he fell mortally wounded. He turned to the adjutant, and placing his hands on his breast, exclaimed! "I am wounded," and his countenance showed it was mortal. He was last seen trying to crawl out from the wounded and dead, with his canteen to his lips. John Hight, a son of Asahel Hight, gallantly bore the colors through every battle and his name is mentioned with great praise.

I was gratified to hear all speak in such glowing terms of my deceased brother-in-law Lieut. Col. Miles. They said he was brave almost to recklessness; that his coolness in the thickest of the fight was unsurpassed by any officer in the army. Said one of the wounded men of his regiment in the hospital at Fredericksburg, with tears in his eyes; he never stood in the rear and said, go in boys—but always led us, saying "come on." They all assured me that every effort would be made to recover his body.

After supper there was heavy picket firing in front, and a night attack was feared. We were on the brow of a hill, in a field, exposed to the artillery of the enemy. At midnight an order came to be ready to march at 3 o'clock; we breakfasted at two, and Capt. Wakefield invited me to go with them and see the great fight of the war. I did so, and we moved in the grey dawn; several miles through fields, woods, swamps, over rebel rifle pits occupied four days before, towards the right of Lee's army. Far as the eye could see, black masses of men and artillery were moving in the same direction. Four parallel lines of battle were formed along a low ridge, and while they stood there expecting every moment to begin the contest, I wrote the names of the killed and wounded from the adjutants book. Several hours elapsed and no sign of the battle commencing; with a sad heart I left these noble men standing to fight our battles, and silently committing them to the care of the God of battles, I bid them good bye.

— Persons visiting the army, or who are anxious to hear of wounded or missing soldiers, will be greatly aided by calling on Col. Francis Jordan Penna., Agency, 487 Eleventh st., Washington, or Dr. James King—Surgeon General at Fredericksburg, to both of whom I am indebted for many favors.

Yours truly,

WM. DORRIS, JR.

49th Regiment, P. V.

The following list of casualties in 49th Regiment has been furnished us by Colonel William Dorris, who was with the Regiment last week:

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Killed—Col Thomas M Hulings, Lt Col John B Miles, Captain Wm P Kephart, 1st Lieuts Decatur Lytle, Josiah L Barton.

Wounded—Captains Frank Wombacker, James A Quigley, James Stewart, Robert G Barr; 1st Lieuts John M Thompson, Benj Downing; 2d Lieuts John W Russell, John D Howell, Jos Downing; Adjutant A T Hilands.

Co. A.

Killed—Corporals John H Krider, Jas Riden, Chas Bumbaugh; Privates George Beatty, Peter L Miller, John Pollock, Samuel J Weirick.

Wounded—Sergts A Thompson, Jno B Rodgers; Corporals O Bingham, Henry Minnichan, Wm Auger; Privates Isaac Armstrong, Jas Andrews, D L Bansam, George Bingman, Albert Cope, John H Gross, James D Horrell, B Ingle, John Messerman, Samuel H McCormick, James McClasky, J H Patton, Isaiah Pecht, Samuel Phillips, Jacob Rodgers, And. N Smith, Aaron Smith, John Stumpff, Samuel R Zeigler, Lewis F Bruner.

Co B

Killed—Corporals M Hershberger, L M Price, T A Reeder; Privates W H M'Cord, Wm Blott, Charles H Newingham.

Wounded—Sergeant Charles Fultz; Corporals J A R Hackenberg, James C McCord, Lemuel Robertson, Robt S Westbrook, Theo McFarland; Privates J W Berlew, Jos Bebarger, Jacob Bruce, J M Curwin, Law. Crownover, H S Dougherty, Jas Donnegan, Saml Ewing, N Everetts, J A Ginifer, J S Gearhart, Samuel Hunt, George W Hamer, Ed Miller, Peter McGonigle, John N Patterson, Stephen Snyder, Jos W Shields.

Co C

Wounded—Corporal James F Moore, Private Robert J Hall.

Co D

Killed—Sergt D S Swires; Privates W S Steel, Jacob Stull, Wm Gladfelter, Charles Perry, Jas Neal, Mathew Smeal.

Wounded—Sergeants Stephen Transue, Frank A Brown, Theodore B Reeder; Corporals Jacob Shriver, James C Langton, Joseph Spangler, L T Wetzler; Privates J Arbegast, Andrew C Brown, John Conlin, M Coughlin, Wm Colpetzer, D S Daller, Joseph Everhart, S T Frame, William Haines, J M Hailer, Thos Harleman, H Hendricks, David J Dunn, Peter J Dunn, J A Jackson, Solomon Martin, C McCloskey, W H McFarland, Thos McMain, J C Montgomery, W Owens, W E Shope, Homer Smythe, Elias Walizer, Adam B Woden, J Workman, Val Williams, Philip Wintrode, G W Wolf, Abm Yarger.

Missing—Corporal Wm J Johnston; Privates Andrew Bathurst, Wm H Donning, David Miller, M W Owens, William Rigg, John Richards, E H Walters.

Co E.

Killed—Sergts Thos McClelland, M R Starker; Corporals A J Nailer, F J Phelps; Privates Jacob Klingor, Wm Fay, Saml Hornbaker, Wm Millhouse, Jonathan Woitzel, W A Kline.

Wounded—Corporals G W McCafferty, J D Gillespie, J P Henry, D H Johns; Privates H Chappel, William Carbaugh, David Davis, Jos Harris, John Clase, James Mountain, Thos J McDermitt, P S Rhine, Aug. Rhine, R S Stradley, Fred J Wilt, Jon Weiser, John Mull, Luther Bennett, D Foltz, S P Bright, Samuel J Gibson, G C Connell, Tobias Darr, G W Lewis.

Missing—Privates J. G. Blair, L. Heinback.

Co. F.

Killed—1st. Sergt. J. M. Wharton, Corpl. D. Reynolds, Privates Samuel Waughen, Jos. Yocum, Rich. Moyer, Amos Yeager, Wm. Washiliskey, Jacob Wirth.

Wounded—Sergts. Jer Cromer, R. Davidson; Corpl. G. Haze Labar; Privates Jacob Chisholm, John Brooks, Saml. Steiner, Jer. Bridge, Jno. Magee, W. S. Pew, Wm. Brown, Ob. Hemmingway, J. S. Ewing, Wm. Shomway, John Keefer, Moses Bowser, Geo. Truble, Lewis Leib, Thos. Trumpholler.

Missing.—Privates Saml. Stoever, Mathias L. Kline, Jer. Raboss, John Mench, J. D. Burdick, Danl. Walkman Henry L. Rozelle, Jer. Dougherty, A. Cummings, Jos. Glant, Saml. Flickinger, Wm. Young, Wm. Bressler.

Co. G.

Killed.—Sergt. H. M. Brenner; Corporals Wm. Youtz, L. G. McLoud; Privates Sanderson Brandt, Perry Burt, Hozea J. Bixby, Solon Connell, M. Thompson, B. W. Horn, Wm. H. Myers.

Wounded.—Corpls. Wm. Singer, W. B. Osman, J. W. Adams; Privates H. C. Arbegast, H. H. Allen, H. H. Burley, C W Catlin, Saml. Sease, Wm. Krishy, Philip Mann, Sumner Rice, Henry Ritter, S G Roe, Wm. Shirk, C Simmers, Wm. Stevenson, Saml. Tinklepaugh, Jer. Vanoise, Brand Whitehead, Jacob Williams, John Eberts, Elias Gusten, Wm. Hoose, Wm. Kelley, Jos. Koister.

Missing.—Privates M. V. Collins, Geo. W. Leonard, E V Perry, Jacob Young, Thomas Dean, Jno. Dickerson, Jas. Fordman, Lewis Horton.

Co. H.

Killed.—Sergt. Jno. J Strassor; Corporals Simon Gunter,——Mitchell.

Wounded.—Sergt. John Gillespie; Corpl Lewis Carter; Privates Peter A Bolin, Pat. Ball, Jno. Falladen, Jno. Hoke, D L Kreider, John Landis, S. Rhine, G W Rutherford, G W Saurbier, Geo. A Taylor, Wm. Young, John Brown, Dom. Brown, M Welsh, Ira Shaffer.

Missing.—Adam Fortig, E Feterough, Isaac Keifer, Jno. Kilpoole, T. Logue, Danl. Snyder, Henry Stroup, Jno. Shank, Peter Shuman, Samuel Thompson, T O'Donnell, Pat. Hennessey.

Co. I.

Killed.—1st Sergt. J P Greiner; Privates Ed. Shreider, Jacob Wagner.

Wounded.—Sergts. Henry Weipert, Geo. Townsend, W P Courtney; Corporal Geo. Fiss; Privates Geo. Aurand Reuben Bolig, Fred. Bolig, Wm. Bruner, Henry Duke, John Feaster, J P Gingwitch, D Humer, J R Hackenberry, Jones Lesher, J Middlesworth, Peter Reubenthall, Chas. Rhoods, C. Smith, Jas. Swartz, Jacob Steffen, J. Bailey, Benj. Eshelman, Wm. M. Gardner.

Missing.—Sergt. J B Moyer; Privates J Carl, Jer. Derr, Wilson Duck, Robert Fetteroff, Isaac Fetteroff, Isaac Hock, W H Herrold, L Kuhn, John Michael, D Ott, D Rigle, J Riglo, E. Yenger.

MARRIED,

In Franklinsville, Pa., May 12th, by Rev S M Hartsock, Mr. HIRAM WILLIAMSON to Miss MARY A HUEY, both of Centre county.

DIED,

In Oneida township, April 24, JANE D., wife of James Moore, aged 57 yrs.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

May 24.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$8,00@8,25
Common and Superfine	$7,50@7.00
Rye Flour	$7.00
Corn Meal	$3 bl $5.50
Extra White Wheat	$1,75@2.00
Fair and Prime Red	$1,75@1,84
Rye	$1,23
Corn, prime Yellow	$1,21
Oats	83
Barley Malt	$ bu $1,05
Cloverseed, 64 lbs	$8,00
Timothy	$2,75@3,00
Flaxseed	$2.15
Wool	68@81c
Hides	10

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Extra Family Flour $ bbl	$6,00@7.75
Extra do $ cwt	5,75
White Wheat	1,60
Red Wheat	1,50
Rye	1,25
Corn	1,10
Oats	75
Cloverseed	6,50
Flaxseed	2,60
Dried Apples	2,00
Butter	25
Eggs	15
Lard	15
Ham	18
Shoulder	12
Sides	12
Tallow	10

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

[Estate of Jesse Gorsuch, dec'd.]

Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Jesse Gorsuch, late of Oneida township, deceased. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them properly authenticated, for settlement.

NATHAN GORSUCH, Administrator.

May 25-6t

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

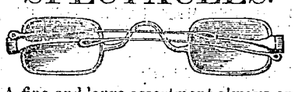
Estate of William Hays, dec'd.

The undersigned, Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court to distribute the balance in the hands of Robert Johnston, administrator de bonis non, &c., of William Hays, dec'd., will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in the borough of Huntingdon on Tuesday, the 31st day of June, next, at one o'clock, P. M., when and where those who have claims will present them, or they will be forever debarred from coming in upon the said fund.

J. D. CAMPBELL, Auditor.

Huntingdon, May 18, 1864.

SPECTACLES.



A fine and large assortment always on hand *AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.*

THE ladies will find a large assortment of Dress Goods, Cloak Cloths, Sun Shades, Hosiery, Gloves, &c., &c. at mail-ti LLOYD & HENRY'S.

JUST RECEIVED.—A large stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats & Caps, Queensware, Hardware, Cedarware, Carpets, Oilcloths, &c mail,4t at LLOYD & HENRY'S.

Provost Marshal's Office, 17th District, Penna. Hollidaysburg, May 10, 1864.

NOTICE!

All persons claiming exemption from the com'ng draft for the following reasons, will make immediate application to this office with satisfactory proof, &c.

1st. All persons who have arrived at the age of forty-five years.

2d. All persons manifestly physically or mentally unfit for service.

3d. Such persons as are at this time actually and legally in the military or naval service of the United States.

4th. Such persons as have served in the military or naval service two years or more during the present war and have been honorably discharged.

ALEX. M. LLOYD, Capt. & Pro. Mar.
may18,1864 17th District, Penna.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT

S. S. SMITH'S STORE,

ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST

SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,

and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,

BEST WINES and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

and a large number of articles too numerous to mention. The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

Huntingdon, April 27 '64. S. S. SMITH.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

TO SELL THE

Elegant Full Length Steel Plate Engraving

OF

PRESIDENT LINCOLN,

Signing the Emancipation Proclamation.

The best and only correct likeness of this great man in existence.

For particulars, address, JOHN DAINTY, PUBLISHER, *No 17 S. 6th St., Philada.*

may11-2m

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

[Estate of Jno. Cunningham, dec'd.]

Letters of administration upon the estate of John Cunningham, late of Barree tp., Huntingdon county, dec'd having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate will make payment and those having claims will present them for settlement.

RICHARD CUNNINGHAM, Administrator.

May 11, 1864

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

[Estate of Daniel Weight, dec'd.]

Letters of Administration upon the estate of Daniel Weight, late of Warriorsmark tp., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment.

ABRAHAM WEIGHT, JOHN G. WEIGHT, Administrators.

April 6, 1864-6t.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

[Estate of James Gilliland, dec'd.]

Letters of Administration upon the estate of James Gilliland, late of Cromwell township, Huntingdon county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment. JAMES HARPER, Administrator.

ap27,1864-6t*

Carpenters and Bricklayers Wanted

CARPENTERS & BRICKLAYERS will find steady employment at the railroad building at Renovo, 25 miles above Lock Haven, on the line of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.

Carpenter's wages $2,25 per day; Bricklayer's wages, $2,50 per day. Price of Board $4,50 per week.

Apply to H. R. CAMPBELL, In charge of the work.

may4,1864-1m

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.

THE undersigned having purchased from T. Nowell his interest in the Alexandria Brewery, the business will hereafter be carried on under the firm of E. O. COLDER & Co., and old customers and the public generally are informed that all orders will receive prompt attention.

E. O. COLDER & CO.

ap27,1864

LOST.

CERTIFICATE No. 190, for Five Shares Stock of the Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad Co., dated May 27th, 1854, in the name of Stevens, Hollingshead & Co. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same, application having been made for a renewal of certificate.

STEVENS, HOLLINGSHEAD & CO.

Philadelphia, mai-1t

Late Raid at Marklesburg Station!

HASTEN TO THE RESCUE!

COME ONE, COME ALL, AND SEE THE NEW CHEAP CASH STORE OF

BOYER & CANTNER,

MARKLESBURG STATION,

On the Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad.

THIS IS THE PLACE TO BUY CHEAP FOR THE CASH.

Having just opened our

Spring and Summer Stock of Goods,

We cordially invite the public to call and see it, before purchasing elsewhere. We have a superb variety of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Beautiful in figure, excellent in quality, and low in price.

We also keep on hand Domestic Goods, Queensware, Groceries, and all other things usually kept in stores, with a sufficient variety of qualities, and prices to suit every taste. Try us, and be convinced.

In addition to the above we have a very spacious Warerooom, in which all goods received from, and to be forwarded over the Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad will be safely stored until called on by our respective patrons; and all business that can be done for the benefit of the Railroad Company will be faithfully discharged by us.

Marklesburg, ma4-2m* BOYER & CANTNER.

1864.

SPRING AND SUMMER *FASHIONS!*

ROBT. KING,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Hill St., one door west of Etzler's Store,

HAS A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS.

His assortment consists of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, and
PLAIN AND FANCY VESTINGS,

the neatest and best that could be found in the city, all of which he will take pleasure in exhibiting, and making up to order. It will cost nothing to call and examine his goods. Call soon.

Huntingdon, April 6-3m

HARDWARE

AND

CUTLERY!

AN

IMMENSE STOCK

AND

ENDLESS VARIETY

OF

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

NOW OPEN

AND FOR SALE BY

JAS. A. BROWN,

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

Apl 13, 1864

REMOVAL.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GEORGE SHAEFFER respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally that he has removed to opposite Brown's Hardware Store, where he has opened a

NEW STOCK OF

Boots and Shoes,

and is prepared to accommodate everybody with good articles at reasonable prices.

He also continues to manufacture to order all kinds of boots and shoes.

Huntingdon, April 13, 1864.

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Manufactory

HUNTINGDON, PA.

THE subscribers inform the public generally, that they have leased from Mr. Benjamin Grafius his tin shop, in the borough of Huntingdon, where they intend to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

which they will sell wholesale and retail.

Spouting and Tin Roofing done on short notice.

They will also keep on hand a general assortment of Pittsburg and Philadelphia

Gas Consuming Cook and Parlor Stoves

Odd plates furnished for stoves: Fire Brick, &c., Copper, Brass and Iron Kettles on hand. Extra Stove Polish, Stove Brushes, &c.

☞ Old Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead, and Rags, taken in exchange.

april9-6m. W. S. WALKER & BRO.

HEAD QUARTERS

FOR

NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC

THAT HE HAS

JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN

CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

COME AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.

April 27, '64.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

25 PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST!

SIMON COHN,

AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

Would respectfully call the attention of his old patrons specially, and the public in general, to his extensive stock of well selected new Goods, just received from the Eastern cities, consisting, in part, of

Dry Goods,
Clothing, Woolen Ware, Notions,
Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Bonnets, Shawls, Circulars, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Wood and Willow-ware, Tobacco, Segars, Nails, Glass, Provisions, Oil, Fish, Salt, Tinware, Copper Ware, Drugs and Medicines, Clocks, Watches, &c.,

and all other articles kept in a first class country store; all selected with the greatest care and which were purchased for cash only, and affords him to sell them at a very low figure. The public will find it to their advantage to call and examine our unsurpassed stock, before purchasing elsewhere. No pains will be spared in showing our Goods. Ladies are specially invited to examine our large stock of fashionable dress goods; Shawls, Circulars, Furs, and a great variety of Woolen Goods, Hosiery, &c.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices—Cash not refused. By strict attention to the wants of customers, we hope to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which we have been heretofore favored. Come one and all, and TRY.

☞ New Goods received daily.

ap16.1864 SIMON COHN.

Collection of Soldiers' Claims.

BEING located in Philadelphia, and having superior facilities, I will attend to the Collection of Bounties, Pensions, and Back Pay for Soldiers, their relations, or heirs. W. J. GEISSINGER,

Mch16,1864. Box 2381 P. O., Philada.

COAL BUCKETS and Shovels, for sale by JAMES A. BROWN

FOR SALE.

Farm For Sale.

THE undersigned offer the Farm on which they reside, in West township, Huntingdon county, at private sale. It is situated three miles from Petersburg, and the same distance from Railroad and canal. It contains three hundred and forty-nine acres and allowance; good buildings, and about one hundred and fifty acres cleared, and well adapted for a stock farm.

J. S. MAGUIRE.
april19,1864-tf. RACHEL MAGUIRE.

Public Sale.

The undersigned will offer at public sale on the premises,

On Wednesday the 1st day of June next

All that certain farm now occupied by him, situate in Barree township, adjoining lands of Robert Fleming, Polly Johnston, Elizabeth Rudy's heirs and others, containing two hundred and fourteen acres, more or less, 190 of which are cleared, having two dwelling houses, a log barn, a fine apple orchard, &c., thereon. Immediate possession given. Terms: One third in hand, and the balance in two equal annual payments, to be secured by bonds and mortgage. [may11] DAVID LIGHTNER.

PUBLIC SALE.

We, the undersigned, will expose at public sale on the premises, the old Baptist Church near Stoody's Mill up Mill Creek, to the highest bidder, on Saturday, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the 21st day of May, 1864.

Terms of sale on the day made known by the subscribers. JAMES SLOAN, THOMAS IRVIN, MICHAEL BOHING, Trustees.

ap27,1864.

A TRACT OF LAND AT PUBLIC SALE IN SHIRLEY TOWNSHIP.

The subscribers offer at Private Sale, a Tract of 360 acres of Land, more or less, 100 of which are cleared and under cultivation, situate in the old line of Huntingdon county, Shirley township, (now Mifflin county,) adjoining the Edward Furnace property on all sides. There is a good ore bank, and between 30 and 40 acres of an apple orchard on the premises. The principal part is well timbered, and a stream of water runs through the property.

If this property is not sold at private sale before the second Monday in August, it will on that day be offered at public sale in the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon.

TERMS OF SALE.—One half the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, the balance payable to suit the purchaser, to be secured by bonds and mortgage.

Huntingdon, ap27 LEVI CHAPLIN, NANCY HOLDER.

A FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE FARM contains 220 Acres, more or less, 70 of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, with running water in every field. 20 acres are partly cleared for pasture, well adapted for meadow; the balance is well timbered.

The improvements are a good two story dwelling house, with basement and cellar; and a never failing well at the door; log and frame barn, wagon shed with cornerips, and other outbuildings; an orchard of choice bearing fruit trees. The Farm is susceptible of great improvements and productiveness and could be made to be one of the best stock farms in the township. There is also one of the best natural locations for a water power with twenty feet of fall on the premises.

It is situated in Blacklog Valley, Shirley township, convenient to school and mill, and within 12 miles of the Pennsylvania Railroad and Canal at Mount Union.

It will be sold on reasonable and accommodating terms. Title indisputable. For further particulars call on the subscriber in Blacklog Valley, Shirley township.

April13-3m. EDWARD ZUERNER, Agent.

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY AT ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

Estate of H. T. White, Esq.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county the undersigned will offer at public sale on the premises,

On Saturday, the 4th day of June, 1864,

at one o'clock on said day, the following described real estate, which was owned by H. T. White, Esq., late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd: All that certain lot of ground situate in the borough of Huntingdon, fronting fifty feet on Washington street and extending back at right angles thereto 200 feet to Mifflin street, bounded on the east by lot of William Pelghtal, on the west by lot of Major T. P. Campbell, being lot No. 31 in the plan of said borough, and having thereon a two story log house.

Also—A certain lot of ground in said borough of Huntingdon, fronting on the north side of Mifflin street fifty feet, and extending back therefrom 200 feet to Church street, bounded on the east by lot of Henry Hazzard, and on the west by lot of William Brooks, being lot No. 177 in the plan of said borough.

TERMS OF SALE.—One half of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale and the residue in one year with interest, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser. A. P. WHITE, may11 Administrator.

VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS at PUBLIC SALE IN MOUNT UNION.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, the undersigned will sell at public sale on the premises,

On Friday the 27th day of May, 1864,

at one o'clock of said day, all the following seven lots of ground in the village of Mount Union, portion of the real estate of William Shaver, late of Shirley township, dec'd, described as follows: Nos. five, six and seven, numbering from east to west *according to the recorded town plan*, fronting on the south side of Railroad street, sixty feet each, and extending back in depth 160 feet to an alley; said three lots lying together and bounded on the west by lot of P. M. Bare, and on the east by lot of Peter Shaver. Numbers nine, ten and eleven, lying together and fronting on Shirley street, sixty feet each, and extending back in depth 160 feet to the alley aforesaid, lying immediately south of the three lots first above described, bounded on the east by land of Nicholas Shaver, and on the west by lot of P. M. Bare. And Lot number fourteen, fronting 66 feet on Shirley street, and extending in depth 160 feet to said alley, adjoining lot of John Shaver's heirs.

The above lots present excellent sites for business places or private residences in the neat and flourishing village of Mount Union.

JACOB G. COVERT, Admr. de bonis non of Wm. Shaver.

ma4

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF Mill Creek Furnace Property.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county the undersigned will expose to public sale on the premises,

On Thursday, the 2d day of June, 1864,

At two o'clock, P. M., on said day, the interest of Genl. James Irvin, deceased, in all the following described real estate situate in said county, known as "the Mill Creek Furnace Property," viz:

All the one undivided half part of a tract of land situate in the township of Brady near the mouth of mill Creek, containing 130 acres and 40 perches, about 80 acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, having thereon a large blast Furnace with necessary machinery for blowing the same either by steam or water, an excellent grist mill, with four run of stones, smut machine, &c., a saw mill, a full complement of dwelling houses for manager and hands to reside in; all of which buildings are near the Penna. Canal.

Also—The one undivided half part of a piece or parcel of land adjoining the above tract and lying between the same and the Juniata River, containing 16 acres and 121 perches; said lands include Mill Creek from the line of the above mentioned tract to its junction with the Juniata river, *and is good bottom land with two dwelling houses* erected on it.

Also—The one undivided half part of a tract of land adjoining the two above mentioned tracts and the Juniata river, purchased from J. & J. Milliken, containing 33 acres and 120 perches; upon which are built three dwelling houses, stables, &c., also, a large frame dwelling house called the "Mansion House" fronting the turnpike and canal, with commodious grounds, garden, yard, outhouses, &c. A substantial wharf is built and a railroad leading therefrom to the furnace; about two hundred yards on this tract. Also—the one undivided half part of nine tracts of unseated lands situate in the said township of Brady and Henderson, convenient to the said furnace, all of which are well timbered, viz; One tract containing 400 cares, surveyed on a warrant in the name of Daniel Ott; another containing 231 acres and 31 perches, in the name of Adam Houck; another containing 400 acres in the name of Andrew Burgart, another containing 412 acres, in the name of Frederick Bates; another containing 414 acres and 155 perches, in the name of Lewis Lamer; another containing 400 acres, in the names of S. M. Green and J. H. Dorsey; another an improvement right in the name of Wm. Lightner, containing three hundred acres and the other, a tract containing about 29 acres in the name of S. M. Green, adjoining the furnace tract, John Goodman and others.

Also—The one undivided half part of a tract of land situate in same township, containing about 140 acres, of which about 90 acres are cleared and under a good state of cultivation, adjoining lands of Jacob Miller, Wm. Buchanan, and the Juniata river, lying on the Juniata below and including canal and turnpike; on which are erected two dwelling houses and a good frame barn; said tract is known as "Sugar Grove" or "Red House" tract.

Also—The one undivided half part of a tract of land containing 156 acres and 48 perches, situate in said township about one mile east of the said furnace adjoining lands of James Lane and others, about fifty acres of which are cleared; this tract is known by the name of "Duncan place."

Also—The one undivided half part of a tract of land situate in said township of Henderson; containing 197 acres and 134 perches, situate about three miles northeast of the Furnace, on the waters of Mill Creek—adjoining lands of Thomas Reed, Michael Hawn and others, having about 50 acres cleared. This tract is known as the "Warefield farm."

Also—The one undivided half part of all the interest which J. H. Dorsey had, and held in and to a tract of land containing 306 acres and 35 perches; surveyed on a warrant in the name of Israel Pennington, on which is the Dorsey Ore bank, situate in Warriorsmark and Franklin townships in said county.

Also—The one undivided half part of seven adjoining tracts of unseated lands situate on Stone Mountain in Henderson and West townships in said county; one thereof in the name of Abraham Duffield, another in the name of Samuel Ayres, another in the name of Jesse Hawkins, another in the name of Thomas Mitchenor, and another in the name of William Mitchenor; containing together about 2000 acres.

TERMS OF SALE.—One half of the purchase in hand upon confirmation of sale, and the balance in one year with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage of the purchaser. MARY ANN IRVIN, Attest: [Executrix.

DANL. W. WOMELSDORF, Clerk O. C.

The above described Furnace is situate on the Penna. Railroad and Canal at Mill Creek; the woodland attached is within convenient distance. In addition to the well known ore of the Dorsey Ore Bank, which now supplies the furnace, the best fossil and hematite ores are accessible, at Bloody Run, and can be carried direct from the mines to the furnace by railroad.

The Furnace is now in blast, and th

U. S.
REVENUE STAMPS
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.
HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY IN THE
GIRARD
Fire and Marine Insurance Co.,
PHILADELPHIA.

NO MARINE RISKS—FIRE RISKS ONLY TAKEN.

Perpetual policies granted on brick and stone buildings. Limited policies granted on frame or log buildings, merchandise and furniture.

☞ *No premium notes required, consequently no assessments made.*

R. ALLISON MILLER,
Sep16,1863 Agt. for Huntingdon & adjoining Cos

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, St. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c. TAKEN—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACK-BONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN

But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops, and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Crockery ware,
Tobacco, Segars,
Hams,
Flitch,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt,

and a general assortment of notions, all of whichare for ☞ on reasonable terms for cash or produce.
Huntingdon, July 1, 1863.

SATCHELS,
PORT-MONNAIES,
PURSES,
POCKET-BOOKS,
PORTFOLIOS,
CARD CASES,
SEGAR CASES, &c., &c.,
A handsome assortment just received At LEWIS' Book Store.

GEORGE P. ELDREDGE
WITH
CHARLES DESILVER,
Wholesale and Retail
PUBLISHER and BOOKSELLER,
1220 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADA.

☞ Your patronage is solicited.
April 13, 1864–1y.

AT THE
PARIS MANTILLA EMPORIUM,
No. 920 Chestnut St., Philada.
—NOW OPEN—
Paris-made Mantillas and Cloaks.

Also, SPRING and SUMMER GARMENTS, of our own Manufacture, of the latest styles and in great variety.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
The Paris Mantilla Emporium,
920 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
April 13, 1864.

Guns, Pistols, Fishing Tackle,
FINE CUTLERY,
And Sporting Apparatus generally.

Rods, Lines, Reels, Baskets, Baits, Flies, Hooks, Nets, Foils, Gloves, Masks, Bullies, Corkscrews, Dog Collars, &c.,

Constantly on hand, and for sale, Wholesale and retail at JOHN KRIDERS,
Sportsmen's Depot,
Mch2,1864–6m.] N. E. Cor. 2d & Walnut, Philada.

1864. PHILADELPHIA PAPER HANGINGS. 1864.
HOWELL & BOURKE,
MANUFACTURER OF
WALL PAPERS,
& WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,
Corner 4th and Market Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

N. B. A fine stock of LINEN SHADES constantly on hand. Feb24,1864–3m

ISAAC K. STAUFFER,
WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELER,
MANUFACTURER OF
SILVER WARE and IMPORTER OF WATCHES,
No. 148 North Second st., Corner Quarry,
PHILADELPHIA.

He has constantly on hand an assortment of Gold and Silver Patent Lovers, Lepine and Plain Watches, Fine Gold Chains, Seals and Keys, Breast Pins, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Bracelets, Miniature Cases, Medallions, Lockets, Pencils, Thimbles, Spectacles, Silver Table, Dessert, Tea, Salt and Mustard Spoons; Sugar Spoons, Cups, Napkin Rings, Fruit and Butter Knives, Shields, Combs, Diamond Pointed Pens, etc.—*all of which will be sold low for Cash!*

M. L. TOBIAS & CO'S best quality full jewelled Patent Lever Movements constantly on hand, also other Makers of superior quality.

N. B.—*Old Gold and Silver bought for Cash.*
Sept. 9, 1863–1y.

COFFEE! COFFEE!!
THE UNIVERSALLY APPROVED
NONPAREIL,
and other favorite brands of fresh ground COFFEE, FOR SALE AT
THE EAGLE STEAM SPICE AND COFFEE WORKS,
Nos, 244, 246 & 248 Nth. Front St.,
Corner of New St., Philadelphia.
De23–6m.] HOWARD WORRELL.

ISAAC HOUGH & CO.,
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
Hoops, Shooks, Heading, Staves, Quercitron & Tanners' Bark, Treenails, &c.
No. 416 South Delaware Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
ISAAC HOUGH. EMMOR K. JANNEY
April 6, 1864–3m.

ALBUMS ALBUMS.
A beautiful assortment of PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS just received and for sale
AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

AGENCY,
FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS
CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY AND PENSIONS.

ALL who may have any claims against the Government for Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, can have their claims promptly collected by applying either in person or by letter to

W. H. WOODS,
Attorney at Law,
Huntingdon, Pa.
August 12, 1863.

New Furniture Establishment,
J. M. WISE,
Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's Store and Dean's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.

Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

☞ Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

☞ Funerals attended at any place in town or country, by J. M. WISE.
Huntingdon, Sept. 23, 1862–tf.

A JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING CERTAIN AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

BE it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof:

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows:

"SECTION 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections, by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election."

SECTION II. There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight, and nine, as follows.

"SECTION 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature, containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills."

"SECTION 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers, or privileges, in any case, where the authority to grant such powers, or privileges, has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the courts of this Commonwealth."

HENRY C. JOHNSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN P. PENNEY,
Speaker of the Senate.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
Harrisburg, April 25, 1864.

PENNSYLVANIA SS:

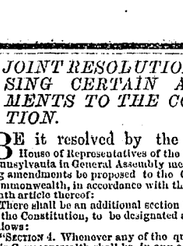
I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of the original Joint Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "A Joint Resolution proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Secretary's office to be affixed, the day and year above written.

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The above Resolution having been agreed to by a majority of the members of each House, at two successive sessions of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, the proposed amendments will be submitted to the people for their adoption or rejection, on the FIRST TUESDAY OF AUGUST, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article of the Constitution, and the act, entitled "An Act prescribing the time and manner of submitting to the people, for their approval and ratification or rejection, the proposed amendments to the Constitution," approved the twenty-third day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

ELI SLIFER,
may4,1864 Secretary of the Commonwealth.



WARRANTED! WITH COG WHEELS!

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER!

No. 1.	*Large Family Wringer*,		$10,00
No. 2.	*Medium*	" "	7,00
No. 2½	"	" "	6,00
No. 3.	*Small*	" "	5,00
No. 8.	*Large Hotel*,	"	14,00
No. 18.	*Medium Laundry*	to run steam or hand.	18,00
No. 22.	*Large*	" to run steam or hand.	30,00

Nos. 2½ and 3 have no Cogs. All others are warranted.

*No. 2 is the size generally used in private families.

ORANGE JUDD, of the "American Agriculturist," says of the

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER.

"A child can readily wring out a tubfull of clothes in a few minutes. It is in reality a CLOTHES SAVER! A TIME SAVER! and a STRENGTH SAVER! The saving of garments will alone pay a large per centage on its cost. We think the machine much more than "pays for itself every year" in the saving of garments! There are several kinds, nearly alike in general construction, but we consider it important that the Wringer be fitted with Cogs, otherwise a mass of garments may clog the rollers, and the rollers upon the crank-shaft slip and tear the clothes, or the rubber break loose from the shaft. Our own is one of the first make, and it is as GOOD AS NEW after nearly FOUR YEARS' CONSTANT USE.

Every Wringer with Cog Wheels is Warranted in every particular.

No Wringer can be Durable without Cog Wheels.

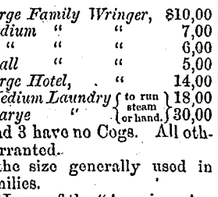
A good CANVASSER wanted in every town.

☞ On receipt of the price from places where no one is selling, we will send the Wringer *free of expense.*

For particulars and circulars address R. C. BROWNING,
347 Broadway, N. Y.
Aug. 12, '63.

FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED
Horse and Cattle Powders.

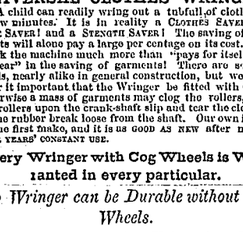
These Powders will strengthen the Stomach and Intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure preventive of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy for all Diseases incident to the Horse, such as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distemper, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers, Loss of Appetite and Vital Energy, &c.



In poor, low-spirited animals, it has the most beneficial effect.

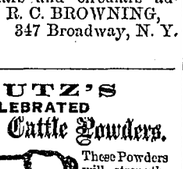
The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the Appetite, and gives to the Horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

FOR MILCH COWS.



The property this Powder possesses in increasing the quantity of Milk in Cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a Cow. By actual experiment it has proven that it will increase the quantity of Milk and Cream twenty per cent., and make the Butter firm and sweet. In fattening Cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide and makes them thrive much faster.

HOGS.



In all Diseases of the Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c. By putting from half a paper to a paper of these Powders in a barrel of Swill, the above Diseases can be cured or entirely prevented. By using these Powders the Hog Cholera can be prevented.

Price 25 cts. per Paper, or 5 Papers for $1.
PREPARED BY
S. A. FOUTZ & BRO.,
AT THEM
WHOLESALE DRUG AND MEDICINE DEPOT,
No. 116 Franklin St., Baltimore, Md.
For Sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States.

For sale wholesale and retail by John Read, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap27-1

LOOKING GLASSES.—
For sale at the Hardware store of
Feb. 3, 1864 JAMES A. BROWN

PUBLIC NOTICE.

All persons interested will please take notice, that the undersigned deputy Collector of U. S. Internal Revenue for Huntingdon county, will attend on the 1st and 3d Tuesdays of each month, at the Jackson Hotel, in the borough of Huntingdon, to receive taxes, &c., commencing on the 7th July.

JAMES CLARKE.
July 7th, 1863.

W. A STEPHENS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

OFFICE.—In Treasurer's room in Court House—up stairs.
Huntingdon, Dec. 16, 1863.

EYRE & LANDELL,
Fourth & Arch Sts,
PHILADELPHIA.

ARE OPENING FOR SPRING, 1864,

100 pcs. 4/ Fancy SILKS. 50 pcs. India Silks, 4/. 10 pcs. Good Black Silks. 200 pcs. Ordered Plain Silks. 4-4 LYONS Black Silk VELVET. Brown Silks, 3/, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 per yard. Black Silks, 3/, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 per yard. Moire Antiques, all colors. Magnificent Grenadines. Magnificent Organdies. Richest CHINTZES and PERCALES. SPRING SHAWLS. New Household STAPLE GOODS. N. B. General assortment of Men's Wear.
March 9, 1864–3m

FOR THE GREATEST VARIETY
OF
Handsome and Useful Articles,
Call at LEWIS' Book Store.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill treet, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.
Huntingdon, May 16 1855.

1864. THE 1864.
LARGEST AND BEST
STOCK OF
WALL PAPER
Ever Brought to Huntingdon,

Is now ready for inspection and sale,

AT
LEWIS'
Book, Stationery and Music Store.

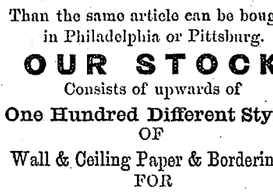
NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES
AT
LOWER PRICES
Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.

OUR STOCK
Consists of upwards of
One Hundred Different Styles
OF
Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,
FOR
The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.

Call at the "Globe" Building,
and examine our stock and prices.

PRACTICAL SURVEYOR,
OFFICE, HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.

WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,
A LARGE STOCK
AND
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
Window Curtain Papers,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.



BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACH'T EXECUTIONS,
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS,
SUBPŒNAS,	MORTGAGES,
SCHOOL ORDERS,	JUDGMENT NOTES,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION P'RS,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
WARRANTS,	FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIRE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.
Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the HUNTINGDON GLOBE.
BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

50.000,
BEST QUALITY
WHITE,
BUFF,
ORANGE,
YELLOW,
AND FANCY
ENVELOPES,
Just received and for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

THE BEST
STOCK OF FINE STATIONERY,
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
EVER RECEIVED IN HUNTINGDON,
CAN NOW BE HAD
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

J. D. CAMPBELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Office in the Brick Row, nearly opposite the Court House. [April 16, 1863.

R. ALLISON MILLER,
DENTIST,
Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.
April 13, 1859.

WILLIAM AFRICA
HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,
ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE,
His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1863.]

THE JACKSON HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. MORRISON, Proprietor

WM. LEWIS,
Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Read's Drug Store. Aug. 23, '55.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectionories, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM
Founder, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN,
Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

D. P. GWIN,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—
A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket and Desk Inkstands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

POCKET TESTAMENTS,
A LARGE STOCK ON HAND AT
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BOOK BINDING.
Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE!
If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

FOR THE LADIES.
A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential correspondence*, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

WM. WILLIAMS,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

ENVELOPES—
By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

WRAPPING PAPER!
A good article for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P. GWIN'S where you will find the largest assortment in town.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawm—The Jubilee—Hunton's and Bertini's enlarged and improved Instructors—Weiland's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Winner's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Bellak's Melodeon Instructor—Burrowes' Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Base Primer—Howe's Drawing Room Dances—The Chorus Glee Book—Tara's Harp, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

THE best Tobacco in town, at
D. P. GWIN'S.

OLD BRASS AND COPPER taken in exchange for goods at the Hardware Store
Sept. 3, 1862. JAS. A. BROWN

READY RECKONER.
A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

ENVELOPES, wholesale and retail, for sale
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kinds of Goods, goto
D. P. GWIN'S.

BOOTS & SHOES, Hats & Caps, the largest assortment and cheapest to be found at
D. P. GWIN'S

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at
BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

PAPER! PAPER!!
Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at
LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS,
For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 30 hoops, at prices from 25 cts. to $2,00 at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.

D. P. GWIN keeps the largest, best assortment and cheapest shoes in town. Call and examine them.

TRACING MUSLIN,
DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER
White and Colored Card Paper,
For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at
D. P. GWIN'S.

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at GWIN'S.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicina purposes at S. S. SMITH'S.

A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S.

D. P. GWIN'S is the place to buy good and cheap Carpets.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

LADIES Collars, very cheap and beautiful, at D. P. GWIN'S.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want fashionable Goods

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & Co., if you want a good article Clothing. Store room in Long's newbuilding, in the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept 18, 1857

BLANK BOOKS,
OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia
Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

THE PEOPLE'S COOK BOOK.
MODERN COOKERY
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
BY
MISS ELIZA ACTON.
Carefully Revised by Mr. J. S. Hale.

IT TELLS YOU How to choose all kinds of Meats, Poultry, and Game, with all the various and most approved modes or dressing and cooking Beef and Pork; also the best and simplest way of salting, pickling and curing the same.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of dressing, cooking, and boning Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Poultry, and game of all kinds with the different Dressings, Gravies, and Stuffings appropriate to each.

IT TELLS YOU How to choose, clean, and preserve Fish of all kinds, and how to sweeten it when tainted; also all the various and most approved modes of cooking, with the different Dressings, Sauces, and Flavorings appropriate to each.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of preparing over 50 kinds of Meat, Fish, Fowl Game, and Vegetable Soups, Broths, and Stews, with the Relishes and Seasonings appropriate to each.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of cooking Vegetables of every description, also how to prepare Pickles, Catsups and Curries of all kinds, Potted Meats, Fish, Game, Mushrooms, &c.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of preparing and cooking all kinds of Plain and Fancy Pastry, Puddings, Omelettes, Fritters, Cakes, Confectionary, Preserves, Jellies, and Sweet Dishes of every description.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of making Bread, Rusks, Muffins, and Biscuit, and the best method of preparing Coffee, Chocolate, and Tea, and how to make Syrups, Cordials, and Wines of various kinds.

IT TELLS YOU How to set out and ornament a Table, how Carve all kinds of Fish, Flesh or Fowl, and in short, how to so simplify the whole Art of Cooking as to bring the choicest luxuries of the table within the everybody's reach.

For Sale at Lewis' Book Store.

ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR..

ROHRER'S PRACTICAL CALCULATOR,
A Book of Plain Rules and Calculations for Business Operations, by Martin M. Rohrer, Practical Surveyor and Conveyancer. New Edition, published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

This work contains 204 pages, and upwards of 500 Rules and Examples, entirely and thoroughly practical—such as arise every day in the common pursuits of Business. It has already passed through a number of editions in rapid succession, and is pronounced by all classes of business men to be the handiest book of reference, pertaining to calculations, that has ever been published.

Every example in the book is worked out in full and stated in a plain manner, so that when a parallel case arises, those referring to the work will find no difficulty in solving it; in a word, the general arrangement of the CALCULATOR is simple, that any one who knows how to add, subtract, multiply and divide, can easily solve any ordinary example that arises in business, or arrive at the true result of any estimate required.

The chief aim of the author has been to eschew theory and philosophy in figures, aiming only at facts and simplicity, believing that business men care little about spending time in discussing the philosophy of rules, or the science of figures, deeming it sufficient for their purpose to be able at a moment, by reference, to arrive at the true result. The CALCULATOR differs in this respect from all other Arithmetics of the day and kindred works—it is a key to practical business calculations—it is, in the hands of the business man, what the key to mathematical works in the hands of the teacher in the school room—it facilitates time and insures correctness.

THE WORK TREATS OF THE

Measurement of Land, of Lumber, of Brick and Brick Work, of Stone and Stone work, of grain and grain bins of coal and coal bins, of wood, of solids, of liquids of circular, square or irregular vessels, of cisterns and vats, of roofing, of plasterer's, painter's, glazier's, paver's, plumber's, paper hanger's and upholsterers' work. It treats of currency and of foreign and domestic exchange, of the decimal system, of reduction and its extended application to business, of simple and compound interest, and their entire application to business transactions, with the laws and usages governing the same, together with numerous commercial forms—of legal tender, of partial payment on notes, of banking and bank discount, of equation of payment and of mercantile accounts, of assessment of taxes, of weights and measures, of square and cubic measure, of the square root and its application to business of surfaces, of excavation, and of many other important practical matters not within the scope of an advertisement to mention.

IT IS JUST THE BOOK FOR THE

Farmer, the merchant, the mechanic, the artizan, or the professional man. It has proven a valuable auxiliary to the lawyer, the justice of the peace, the conveyancer, and real estate broker, to the assessor, the banker, the clerk, to the civil engineer and the surveyor, to the carpenter and bricklayer, to the stonemason and the plasterer, to the paper hanger and upholsterer, to the paver and the tiler, &c., &c.; each and all will find it adapted to their various wants better than any work published.

☞ Price, 50 cents. For sale at Lewis' Book Store.
Huntingdon, Dec. 26, 1860.

GREAT WORK ON THE HORSE.

THE HORSE & HIS DISEASES
BY ROBERT JENNINGS, V. S.,
Professor of Pathology and Operative Surgery in the Veterinary College of Philadelphia, etc., etc.

WILL TELL YOU Of the Origin, History and distinctive traits of the various breeds of European, Asiatic, African and American Horses, with the physical formation and peculiarities of the animal, and how to ascertain his age by the number and condition of his teeth; illustrated with numerous explanatory engravings.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of Breeding, Breaking, Stabling, Feeding, Grooming, Shoeing, and the general management of the horse, with the best modes of administering medicine, also, how to treat Biting, Kicking, Rearing, Shying, Stumbling, Wind-Sucking, Restlessness, and other vices to which he is subject; with numerous explanatory engravings.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Strangles, Sore Throat, Distemper, Catarrh, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Broken Wind, Chronic Cough, Roaring and Whistling, Lampas, Sore Mouth and Ulcers, and Decayed Teeth, with other diseases of the Mouth and Respiratory Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Worms, Bots, Colic, Strangulation Stony Concretions, Ruptures, Palsy Diarrhea, Jaundice, Hepatirrhea, Bloody Urine, Stones in the Kidneys and Bladder, Inflamation and other diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Urinary Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Bone, Blood and Bog Spavin, Ring Bone, Sweanie, Strains, Broken Knees, Wind Galls, Founder, Cracked Hoofs, Sole Bruise and Gravel, Canker Scratches, Thrush and Corns; also, a Megrims, Vertigo, Epilepsy, Staggers and other diseases of the Feet, Legs and Head.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Fistula, Poll Evil, Glanders, Farcy, Scarlet Fever, Mange, Surfeit, Locked Jaw, Rheumatism, Cramp, Galls, Diseases of the Eye and Heart, &c., &c., and how to manage Castration, Bleeding, Trephining, Rowelling, Firing, Hernia, Amputation, Tapping, and other surgical operations.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of Rarey's Method of taming Horses how to Approach, Halter, or Stable a Colt; how to accustom a horse to strange sounds and sights, and how to Bit, Saddle, Ride, and Break him to Harness; also the form and law of WARRANTY. The whole being the result of 15 years' careful study of the habits, peculiarities, wants and weaknesses of this noble and useful animal.

For sale at Lewis' Book Store.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES,
THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES,
THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES,
A VALUABLE BOOK,
For sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

EVERYBODY'S LAWYER,
EVERYBODY'S LAWYER,
EVERYBODY'S LAWYER,
A VALUABLE BOOK,
For sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

THE FAMILY DOCTOR,
THE FAMILY DOCTOR,
THE FAMILY DOCTOR,
A VALUABLE BOOK,
For sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

LONGSTRETH ON THE HONEY BEE,
LONGSTRETH ON THE HONEY BEE,
LONGSTRETH ON THE HONEY BE
A VALUABLE BOOK,
For sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

DOWNING on FRUIT and FRUIT TREES,
DOWNING on FRUIT and FRUIT TREES,
DOWNING on FRUIT and FRUIT TREES,
A VALUABLE BOOK,
For sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

PENS! PENS!!
GET THE BEST!
THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST!
C. BARNARD'S
Celebrated "Corrugated Metal" Pens
ARE FOR SALE
AT LEWIS BOOK STORE,
Agent for the county.
PRICES—25 cts. per dozen or $2 per gross.

THE "CORRUGATED METAL" PENS, made by C. BARNARD, are the best Commercial and School Pens, without exception to any—They are used by all the principal Banks and Government Departments, Public and Private Schools; also, by the most prominent Commercial Houses throughout the United tates and Canada.

But a short time has elapsed since

C. BARNARD'S PENS

have been introduced into the United States, still a marked preference is given them over all others for the following reasons: The "Corrugated Metal" PENS do not corrode; they will not splatter or cut through the thinnest paper; they have an easy gliding motion, a certainty of equally diffusing the ink, softness of point, and great durability.

The following testimonials, selected from numerous others, are respectfully submitted:

I have used the Metallic Pens of Mr. C. Barnard and highly approve of them. C. BARSTOW,
President of St. Nicholas Bank, New York.

We have used the Pens of Mr. Barnard, and find them to be as he represents, and take pleasure in recommending them to the public. WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
A. MULLIGAN, *Cashier.*

C. Barnard's Pens have been tried, and are highly approved in this office. S. G. OGDEN,
Auditor U. S. Custom House, New York.

Having tried the corrugated Pens made by Mr. Barnard, I can recommend them as excellent.
SAMUEL L. BREES,
Commandant Navy Yard, Brooklyn.

We add ours to above recommendations.
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., New York.

I have no hesitation in saying Barnard's Pens are decidedly the best I have ever used. C. HAY,
Agent United States Express Co., New York.

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